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THE
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AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

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INDEX

TO

THE TWENTY-FIFTH VOLUME

OF THE

AFRICAN REPOSITORY AND COLONIAL JOURNAL.

A.	PAGE.	C.	PAGE.
Address to the colored people of the United States.....	20	Colonization, to the friends of, in New York.....	2
Addresses delivered at the Annual Meeting—		Colonization, to the friends of, in Louisiana, Circular.....	3
By Hon. R. W. Thompson.....	52	Colored population of Upper Canada according to census of 1847.....	10
By Hon. R. J. Walker.....	54	Colonization, African.....269, 13,	253
By Hon. J. R. Ingersoll.....	55	Colonizationists, Northern.....	22
By Hon. R. M. McLane.....	58	Colonization is of God.....	97
Appeal to the Legislature of Virginia in behalf of A. C. S.....	129	Colonists and Natives.....	138
Appropriations by Congress and the State Governments.....	65	Colonist, first impressions of a Liberian	115
Arrival of the Packet and advices from the Colony—letters from John B. Russwurm, and W. Cassel.....	111	Collections, 4th of July.....	167
Address by Rev. Mr. Robinson, before Ken. Col. Soc.....	139	Circular to the colored people of Indiana	177
African Discovery.....	175	Colonization.....	315
A College in Liberia.....	195	— and the Cholera.....	193
Africa—a Miniature Poem.....	213	— funds.....	194
Appeal to the Government and people of the United States.....	232	—, fourth of July collections.....	194
African Colonization.....13, 253,	315	—, worthy emigrants.....	195
Annual Meeting (32d).....	46	— in England.....	201
— Report (32d).....	33	— Cause.....	290
African Repository.....	61	— Meeting.....	295
— Slave Trade.....	26	—, African.....	315
Address to the Clergy and Heads of Churches in Pennsylvania.....	277	—, —, A Lecture..325,	353
Annual Report of the Massachusetts Col. Soc. (8th).....	257	Cover of July number—correction and an agent wanted for Georgia.....	3
Address of Rev. T. W. Hume.....	269	College, a Liberian.....	195, 276
Arrival of the Portsmouth.....	309	Clay's, Hon. Henry, letter on emancipation.....	104
— of the Huma.....	350	Clintonia Wright, list of emigrants of.	218
A just Tribute to Buchanan.....	378	Constitution of the Massachusetts Col. Soc.....	268
African Coffee.....	380	Central Africa.....	297
		Convention of Congregational Ministers of Massachusetts on Colonization.....	313
B.		D.	
Board of Directors, proceedings of... 48		Donations received at the Colonization Office of the N. Y. S. C. S.....91,	188
C.			283, 381
Colonization, to the friends of..... 1		Discovery, African.....	175
		Davis's, Hon. John, letter.....	265

	PAGE.		PAGE.
E.		L.	
Ethiopia.....	178	Letter from Gerard Ralston, Esq. to Elliott Cresson, Esq.....	8
Emigrants for Liberia.....	185	Letter from E. J. Royce on Africa....	16
England, Colonization in.....	201	— — — Hon. Henry Clay on emancipation.....	104
Everett, Hon. Edward.....	266	Letter from Hon. President Roberts.....	114
F.		— — — Hon. J. N. Lewis.....	227
French Mission in South Africa.....	171	Latest from Liberia.....	60
Fourth of July collections.....	167	Late expedition for Liberia.....	61
Funeral, night, of a slave.....	298	Next expedition for Liberia.....	61
G.		Life Members of the A. C. S.....	83, 123
Grand Cape Mount.....	118	Liberia.....	117
Government and people of the U. S., an appeal to.....	232	List of emigrants by the barque Laura.....	118
Gold Coast, intelligence from the....	180	— — — by the Liberia Packet.....	121
H.		Liberia, Republic of, recognition by England and France.....	7
Hotham, Sir Charles.....	268	Liberian papers, extracts from—the Liberian fourth of July.....	182
Hippopotamus, the Liberian.....	281	Churches.....	184
Humes, Rev. T. W.....	269	Arrival.....	184
Highly interesting intelligence from the African Gold Coast.....	180	List of emigrants by the barque "Chntonina Wright".....	218
Hope for Africa, Dr. Parker's Sermon.	202	List of emigrants by the barque Huma.	218
Huana, list of emigrants of.....	218	Letter from R. E. Murray.....	228
Harris's, S. D., letter.....	229	— — — Dr. Smith.....	228
Hazzard's, J. P., letter.....	267	— — — Geo. W. Lee.....	229
History of Colonization on western coast of Africa.....	324	— — — S. D. Harris.....	229
Huma, arrival of.....	350	— — — Dr. Roberts.....	230
I.		— — — J. B. Philips.....	231
Interesting Extracts—letter of Capt. Alexander Murray to Capt. Geo. Mansell, and letter of Sir Charles Hotham.....	15	Late from Liberia.....	279, 225
Items of Intelligence—Colonization—Missionary for Africa—Extracts....	185	Liberia Herald, extracts from, Dec. 1848, to May 1849—Republican Legislature—One of the first settlers—Harmettans—Royal funeral—Ladies Monrovia Literary Institution—Examination—Married—Died—Marine List—Acknowledgment of independence by England—The arrival of President Roberts from Europe—Notes—Rare Phenomenon—Expedition against New Casters—Death of John Lewis—Bah-Gay—Obituary—The Felucca again.....	235
Ingersoll's, Hon. J. R., address.....	55	Liberia, emigrants for.....	185
Items of Intelligence—New Agent in Pennsylvania—Legacy—the High School in Liberia—African and Texas Slave Trade—A Slaver captured—letter of Rev. R. W. Bailey.....	282	Lewis's, Gen. J. N., letter.....	227
Independence of Liberia.....	300	Lee's, G. W., letter.....	229
Indiana, sentiments in.....	310	Letter from the Hon. John Davis....	265
Items of Intelligence—Presbyterian Herald—Colored Missionaries—Novelty at College—Liberia—Calabar Country—Slave Trade in Brazil and Cuba—The Brazil Slave Trade—Later from Bahia—A Slaver captured—African Repository—Remarks—Colonization.....	316	— — — the Hon. E. Everett.....	266
J.		— — — J. P. Hazard, Esq.....	267
Java, the growth of Coffee and Pepper.	308	— — — Rev. Joseph Tracy.....	267
L.		— — — Sir Charles Hotham.....	268
Lat and interesting from Liberia....	377	Liberia, independence of.....	300
		Letters from Rev. Mr. Payne.....	302
		— — — Rev. Mr. Rambo.....	304
		— — — Rev. Mr. Hoffman.....	307
		List of emigrants.....	316
		Lecture on African Colonization.....	325, 353
		M.	
		Maryland in Liberia.....	17
		Meeting, Annual (32d).....	46
		Memorial to the Legislature of Ohio..	69

M.	PAGE.	R.	PAGE.
Money collected in the northern part of the State of New York.....	124	Receipts and expenditures of the A. C. S. from 1 Jan. 1848, to 1 Jan. 1849.....	51
Missionary influence of Sierra Leone.....	133	Repository, African.....	61
Massachusetts Colonization Society.....	199	Readers, to New York.....	122
McLane's, Hon. R. M., address.....	58	Robinson's, Rev. Mr., address.....	139
Mission, French, in the South of Africa.....	171	Ralston's, Gerard, letter to Elliott Cres- son, Esq.....	8
Members, Life, of the A. C. S.....	83, 123	Roye's, E. J. letter on Africa.....	16
Murray's, R. E., letter.....	228	Roberts, President, letters.....	114, 220
Memorial in behalf of American Colo- nization Society.....	323	Roberts, Dr., letter.....	230
N.		Resolution of the Synod of North Carolina.....	27
North Carolina Synod, Resolution....	27	Resolutions adopted by the General As- sociation of Massachusetts, June 23, 1847.....	263
Native Converts in Liberia.....	169	Rambo's, J., letter.....	281
Night funeral of a slave.....	298	S.	
O.		Slave Trade, African.....	26
Operations in Ohio.....	379	Statement for 1849.....	50
P.		Slavery Question.....	155
Pinney's, Rev. J. B., Circular.....	27	Seventeenth Annual Report of the N. Y. S. C. S.....	161
Proceedings of the Board of Directors.	48	Summary of late news.....	234
Parker's, Rev. Joel, Sermon, on hope for Africa.....	202	Smith's, Dr., letter.....	228
Philip's, J. B., letter.....	231	Sermon by Rev. J. Parker.....	202
Portsmouth, arrival of.....	309	Saw Mill in Liberia.....	289
R.		Sentiments in Indiana.....	310
Roberts, President, his return.....	10	T.	
—, —, letters.....	114, 224	The Learned Slave.....	28
Report, Annual, (32d) of A. C. S....	33	Tennessee, Colonization in.....	28
Receipts of N. Y. Col Soc. from Sept. 1, to Dec. 1, 1848.....	28	Thirty-second Annual Report of the A. C. S.....	33
Receipts of the A. C. S. from 20 Nov. to 20 Dec. 1848.....	29	To Subscribers.....	123
Receipts of A. C. S. from 20 Dec. to 20 Jan. 1849.....	61	To our Readers.....	158, 187
Receipts of A. C. S. from 20 Jan. to 20 Feb. 1849.....	93	The coming change in Anti-Slave Trade movements.....	173
Receipts of A. C. S. from 20 Feb. to 20 Mar. 1849.....	125	The Fourth of July.....	187
Receipts of A. C. S. from 20 Mar. to 20 Apr. 1849.....	158	The latest, but not very late from Li- beria—Letter from D. L. Carlton— Colonization Cause.....	197
Receipts of A. C. S. from 20 Apr. to 20 May, 1849.....	190	Twenty-third Anniversary of the Greene Co. Col. Soc.....	252
Receipts of A. C. S. from 20 May to 20 June, 1849.....	222	Thompson's, Hon. R. W., address..	52
Receipts of A. C. S. from 20 June to 20 July, 1849.....	255	The Liberian Hippopotamus.....	281
Receipts of A. C. S. from 20 July to 20 Aug. 1849.....	286	Tracy's, Rev. J., letter.....	267
Receipts of A. C. S. from 20 Aug. to 20 Sept. 1849.....	319	The Colonization Cause.....	290
Receipts of A. C. S. from 20 Sept. to 20 Oct. 1849.....	351	Things in Liberia.....	292
Receipts of A. C. S. from 20 Oct. to 20 Nov. 1849.....	383	Three thousand dollars wanted in thirty days.....	321
Receipts of Penn. Col. Soc. from 15 Oct. to 15 Nov. 1849.....	383	That new race of men.....	322
		That three thousand dollars—and the sailing of the Liberia Packet.....	381
		W.	
		Walker's, Hon. R. J., address.....	54



THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

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[No. 10.

A Saw-mill in Liberia.

WE find the following proposal in the Presbyterian Herald, Louisville, Ky., and we take pleasure in giving it an insertion and commending it to the favor of the benevolent.

If the company were disposed to take a silent partner, who would furnish the remaining part of the capital and share in the profits, we doubt not they would find persons enough ready to join them. It would be a first rate investment.

If they do not succeed in raising funds to establish a steam saw-mill, we would advise them to get one of Mr. Page's *wind-mills*. From the successful operation of the one established in our city, we doubt not it would succeed well in Liberia. As there is always a breeze there, either from the land or the sea, the mill might be kept in almost perpetual motion. It would have this superior advantage over a steam-mill that it could certainly be kept in repair; while it might happen that parts of the steam machinery

would get out of order, which could not be repaired in Liberia.

PROPOSAL FOR THE BENEFIT OF LIBERIA.—Six enterprising free colored men in this city, have organized themselves into a company to emigrate with their families to the Republic of Liberia. One of their number has visited the colony and spent some months in exploring it. He reports that there is not a single saw mill in the whole colony, and as a necessary result the price of lumber and all building materials is very high. This operates as a serious draw back upon the prosperity of the country. All the lumber that is used now is prepared by the whip saw. The company have made an effort to raise funds enough among themselves to take out a steam saw-mill with them, but being all poor, most of them having but lately acquired their freedom, they are only able to raise six hundred dollars, about half enough to erect the mill. They desire to secure about six hundred dollars more as a loan for five years. One of their number is an engineer, and two others are carpenters, so that they will be able to put it into operation within themselves. They have applied to us to suggest the name of some friend or friends

of the colony who would probably be willing to aid them by a loan, they giving a mortgage upon the property for the payment of the money. We suggested that possibly they might find some ten or twelve individuals who would loan fifty or a hundred dollars each, to enable them to start such an enterprise, as it would be of immense benefit to the colony. The tide water extends so far up their rivers that until the settlements are spread much further back from the coast, water power cannot be made available for the driving of any sort of machinery. If any of our readers, who are de-

sirous to promote the prosperity of the Republic, are willing to unite in such a loan we should be glad to hear from them as to the amount they may be willing to loan or give, as they may choose, for such an object. The individuals composing the company so far as we know them, are honest, industrious, and moral men, who will be disposed to pay the money back if they succeed in the enterprise. If they do not succeed, of course it would be a loss to the loaner, and for this reason ought to be divided amongst as large a number as possible.—*Pres. Herald.*

The Colonization Cause.

THE following article appeared in the New York Journal of Commerce about the 4th of July, and was designed to increase the collections for colonization at that season. It will not be unnecessary to our readers at the present time, since we are in as great need of funds as we possibly can be. As the article was written by some one in no way connected with this Society, we hope it will have a strong influence to arouse our friends to increased efforts.

[From an occasional Correspondent.]

Washington, June 25, 1849.

The season has arrived when it is customary among the thoughtful friends of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, to make some pecuniary effort on behalf of this noble charity. It is true indeed that the amount hitherto annually contributed, has been small compared with the necessities of the Society,

or the resources created for the other national benevolent institutions. It would be no difficult matter with some additional exertions on the part of its friends, to multiply the colonization resources ten-fold, and thus cheer the hearts of the hundreds of colored people who are desirous to emigrate from this land of their bondage, to the land of hope and promise opened to them by the philanthropic efforts of the Colonizationists. There is a certain sublimity in the movement of a great enterprise like that of colonization, which is fitted to awaken a profound interest in the minds of the lovers of human progress. When especially that movement has been made in the face of obstacles the most formidable, amid the lukewarmness of many friends on the one hand, and the derision of foes on the other, in spite of distrust at home, and disasters abroad, and when amid all these adverse influences, it has commanded its way to the present elevation it occupies, it must be admitted that there is something in it inherently good and

great, virtuous and beneficial to the object it aims to bless. As all organizations contemplate results, the question naturally asked is, in reference to any Society that solicits the confidence and the contributions of the public, what are its results? What have you to show in evidence that this confidence is not misplaced, and this money not mispent? The friends of the cause have no reason to evade this question. They must rather welcome it as affording an opportunity to set forth the most ample results, a most abundant harvest when proportioned to the amount of labor bestowed. Then as to the expenditure of money. Probably there has not been in any mentionable case so economical an expenditure of the money, taking the whole amount expended since the formation of the Society in 1816, for any similar object whatever.

The fifty dollars given to send out and support six months in Liberia, an emigrant, not only sets *him* up for life, but concurs with the numerous other gifts of the same kind in producing, collaterally, benefits of the most enduring character, to the collected population of the republic, to the general establishment on the coast of Africa, a happy influence also on the mind and movements of the slave owner here. Thus they are sacrificing thousands in giving liberty to their slaves, and sending them to the refuge in Africa. Colored men are stimulated to the use of great exertions to raise a sufficiency of the sinews of emigration to enable them to join their brethren in the promised land. Witness the fact in connection with the recent expedition from Savannah. Twenty-four of the emigrants achieved their own freedom by their own industrial energy. They actually earned \$15,750 for this object, a noble work, proving what a useful acces-

sion such men will be to the republic. When we consider also that more than one hundred of them have acquired the art of reading, and that about seventy are christian professors; and moreover that such elements as these are mingled with every expedition that leaves our shores, we shall be ready to confess that the adjunct benefits of the system of colonization are to be very highly prized.

Forty-seven of these emigrants were emancipated by their masters, in order that they might accompany their wives, their husbands, or their children to western Africa. Here, then, is an instance of the practical reflex influence of the Liberian establishment. It presents golden opportunities for the masters and mistresses to gratify the spirit of benevolence towards the dependent objects under their care, or if need be, to absolve their consciences from the responsibility of those living possessions, which have often given to the master far more trouble and pain than the slave endured. South Carolina has never shown any favor to this Society, rather hostility. Has Mr. Calhoun ever uttered a word for it? Was there ever a public meeting held in the State to promote this object? Was it ever presented in any shape? Yet there are known to be 150 men in that State, who are ready to emigrate! They are persons of good moral stamina, too, who are resolved to put themselves in a position where they can acquit themselves like men. Look at one of them, a South Carolina farmer, who has a wife and fifteen children. What a dreadful land that must be, that can raise such crops of living beings! And inspire them, too, with the spirit of freedom! Payne of Norfolk, who with a moral courage deserving of perpetual remembrance, went to the colony 19

years ago, in the very period of its darkness and disasters, took out his family of a dozen, resolving, whatever ravages the fever made among them, to obtain an inheritance for his children and children's children. His dust might mingle with the soil of Africa but it would be vital, like that of the colonial pilgrims, who in the days of our infancy came to this country to die. Himself, wife, and a number of his children did die, but then others lived, and among them a son, now grown to manhood, a preacher of the gospel, and a member of the executive government. The examples and exertions of the father produced a powerful impression on the son. The world knows but little of the individual history of that heaven protected colony.

Mr. McLain is pushing the enterprise with vigor, and must be sus-

tained by the friends of the cause—July should witness a great augmentation of the resources of the Society. At least \$50,000 should be collected. Will not the churches come up generally to the object? All denominations befriend it. Let all do something effectual towards the object, and essential aid would be rendered. Here is no visionary theory, no mere experiment or contingency asking a blind support. It is substantial reality. It is the substratum of an empire. The world is to be effected by the influences to be concentrated there. A race is to be redeemed and regenerated, and the birthright of liberty, the blessings of law, and the salvation of christianity are to be restored to that long injured people.

D.

[Correspondence of the N. O. Presbyterian.]

Things in Liberia.

BARK LAURA, *May 5th, 1849,*

Lat. 6.20 S., long. 31.10 W.

Dear Sir—Greenville, the only point at which we touched on the coast, is the principal settlement in Sinoe county. It is located at the mouth of the Sinoe river, which just before it discharges its waters, runs nearly parallel with the shore. On this intervening strip of land, from a quarter to half a mile in width, stands the town. It has a fine front on the sea coast, but is inaccessible on this side, owing to the numerous rocks that skirt the shore. The entrance to the river is narrow and intricate, but entirely safe, when the surf is not high. Vessels cannot approach the shore nearer than half a mile, and in bad weather this distance is hardly safe, for there is nothing to break the force of the

winds and waves. But difficult of access as Greenville is, it is the most accessible point on the whole coast. The people boast greatly of their fine harbor and its superiority over that of Monrovia. That their anchorage ground is better and the bar less dangerous may be true, but as for a harbor, there is nothing on the whole western coast of Africa, that is entitled to the name. And many regard the entire absence of harbors, as sufficient evidence that it was never intended to be inhabited by civilized beings. Liberia can scarcely hope ever to attain great commercial importance, for want of this one essential. Greenville numbers some fifty or sixty houses, and in the neighborhood of three hundred people. The houses are mostly one story high, and many of them en-

closed with palm or bamboo, and thatched with the same. Their churches, which are three in number, are certainly not an ornament to the town, architecturally speaking; but humble as they are, they bear testimony to the good morals and love of religion, which characterize the inhabitants of Liberia; and what is more than can be truly said of many of our more beautiful temples, they are well filled with wakeful, attentive and devout worshippers.

No public buildings have as yet been erected, but fine sites are reserved fronting the sea, for such as will be necessary for the shire town of a county. The people are sober, honest, moral and religious—not remarkably industrious or inclined to hard labor; on the contrary, they are rather indolent and inefficient, disposed to live as easily as possible—and where the spontaneous productions of the soil are so varied and abundant, and the influences of the climate so enervating as they are here, the natural tendency is strongly towards slothfulness of mind as well as body. A man can raise, with scarcely labor enough for exercise, bananas, plantains, papaws, guavas, oranges, limes, pine-apples, cassada, sweet potatoes, melons, &c. These, with a few fowls, and an occasional sheep or goat, will not only support life, but afford many a better living than they have been accustomed to, with infinitely more labor to procure it. And I am sorry to say, the ambition of a large proportion of the settlers, rises no higher than the gaining a bare subsistence. They have this excuse, however, that they do not possess the requisite means and facilities for growing anything in sufficient quantities for exportation. They have no oxen, horses or mules, and consequently no ploughs; and it would

be a difficult matter, I fancy, for one man or half a dozen men to perform "*per manv*" the labor necessary in the first place, to rescue twenty or thirty acres from its primitive forest state, and then to cultivate it in corn, cotton or cane. Native labor is indeed very cheap, only twenty-five cents a day; but not one man in a hundred is able to avail himself of it, even at that price. The difficulties almost necessarily incident to settlement of new countries, are greatly increased in Liberia by two circumstances. In the first place, the great majority of the colonists are men who have never been called upon to act for themselves. An overseer has always planned their work, and not only told them daily *what* to do, but also *how* to do it. This servile dependence on the will and judgment of others and extreme ignorance, have rendered them incapable of that self-reliance and ready adaptation to the varied circumstances of life, which so greatly enhance the probability of success in an enterprise of this kind. If the disposition to improve their condition to the best possible advantage exists, the knowledge of the best means to accomplish it is wanting. The second difficulty the colonist has to encounter, is extreme poverty. He is poor in every sense of the word—poor in clothes—poor in articles of household comfort—poor in implements of husbandry—poor in money—and poor in mind, body and estate. Thus deficient in nearly all the essentials requisite to success, the wonder is not that so little has been accomplished, but that so much has been effected. The want of a market is another obstacle to their present and speedy prosperity. Most of the business on the coast is monopolized by English traders, greatly to the injury of the colonies. I believe, however, that a recent

treaty with Great Britain, has secured to Liberia the trade with the natives along her own coast. The visit of a vessel like the *Laura*, for example, that will exchange groceries and salt provisions for fruits, vegetables and fowls, is regarded as a real blessing. Provisions of all kinds are almost as dear as in California, though a superabundance of gold has nothing to do in making them so.

The soil in Sinoe county is a mixture of vegetable, mud and clay, or sand, and very productive. Rice is the only cereal that is cultivated—it is raised with little difficulty and yields well, but not near enough is produced for home consumption. No experiments have yet been made with other grains to ascertain the adaptability of the soil and climate to their culture. Mr. Murray has planted this spring an acre or two of corn, by way of trial, and is very sanguine of receiving a good profit for his investment. I saw a few cotton plants scattered about in gardens, that looked quite thrifty and promising—some of them covered with blossoms and pods. The coffee tree is an indigenous plant and flourishes finely.—Its kernel is thought by many to rival in flavor that of the celebrated Mocha coffee. I drank of it, but being no connoisseur, am not competent to judge of its quality. The fragrance and beauty of the flower of the coffee tree delighted me far more than the flavor of the fruit. It is as white as the driven snow, and forms a beautiful contrast to the deep rich green of the leaf—while the aroma it distills perfumes the whole atmosphere. You may see at one time and on the same tree, all the different stages of growth, from the bud to the matured fruit. The attention of the people is being almost exclusively turned to the cultivation of coffee as an article of exportation,

but it will be a long time, I fear, before they can successfully compete with their Brazilian neighbors.

The country is well timbered, particularly along the coast and on the borders of the streams. Among the most common and useful trees may be mentioned varieties of oak, bastard mahogany, poplar, cotton wood, teak, iron wood, native peach, mangrove, pundarus and palm. These and a great variety whose names and qualities are unknown, and which are abundantly sufficient for all the wants of the country a thousand years to come. The indigenous trees and plants of this tropical region possessed peculiar interest to me from their novelty and the strangeness of their whole appearance. Here stood the king of trees, the lofty palm, stretching up far into the heavens, with his crown of unfading green, towering like Saul of old—head and shoulders above all his fellows. There, a more modest member of the same family, the *Elais Guineensis*, pressed down with its enormous bunches of fruit, that were waiting to yield their golden liquid to any one having the hardihood to pluck them. Yonder the banana and plantain stretched forth their broad beautiful leaves to the breeze, while the rich clusters of flowers and fruit, teeming with sweetness, bent to the hand of him who would be delighted with the singular beauty of the one, or refreshed with the deliciousness of the other; and in every direction the dwarf and humble pine-apple shot forth his numerous, strong and dangerously armed leaves for the protection of the most luscious of all tropical fruits. One who has always been accustomed to the stunted growth of colder regions, beholds with astonishment the luxuriant vegetation of the tropics; and as he traverses magnificent forests, or rambles by the bor-

ders of sluggish pools, gazing in wonder on the gigantic equisetæ, ferns and palms, he seems transported back to primeval times, when nature, in the vigor and strength of youth, produced specimens of her handiwork on a scale of grandeur and magnificence, that would be appalling even to herself in these days of her dotage. He looks about in eager expectation of beholding the form of the monstrous *Iguanodon*, dragging his slow length along the slimy banks of the streams; or the colossal stature of the mighty *Megatherium*, as with slow and uncertain step he pursues his way in quest of food; or, perhaps, turning his eyes upward, he may chance to spy that greatest anomaly in the animal kingdom, the *Pterodactyle*, uniting in one individual the features of an

animal, serpent and bird. But hark! "Land ho!" "Where away?" "On the weather bow, sir." So a new continent is in sight, and I must away to see it.

Tuesday, May 22d—Two weeks ago yesterday morning, we came in sight of Pernambuco, and expected to anchor soon after dinner; but alas for human expectations, contrary winds and currents took us away to the north, and for fifteen long days have we vainly striven to reach our port. If a man can maintain his equanimity of temper under such circumstances, and not murmur at all, he is entitled to all the credit given to Job of old, for his patience. We have now a fair wind and hope to see Olinda again before dark.

Yours,

T. L. A.

[From the Courier.]

Colonization Meeting.

THE annual meeting of the auxiliary Colonization Society of Zanesville and Putnam was held in the Presbyterian church, agreeable to notice. A respectable audience attended; the individual who was expected to have addressed the meeting did not attend.

The chair was taken by the President, Rev. Mr. Smallwood. The exercises were opened by prayer from Rev. Mr. Leonard and reading the report. Music of superior order by the choir. The President made an appropriate extempore address, followed by Mr. L. of the Baptist Church—these were also followed with observations by Mr. James and Mr. Safford the Secretary. Allusions were made to the prospects of future greatness and glory to the African race, and the joy that must be felt by every philanthropist of the colored race that a way has been

opened whereby he can be instrumental in breaking the iron bands by which Ethiopia has been bound, these eighteen hundred years.

It was conceived that great must be the happiness of every generous minded man, that while he was disenthraling himself he might be the means of infinite good to a dark and heathenish land, by introducing the light of christianity and civilization and their attendant blessings; and if they could not avail themselves of these privileges they could assist those who could, by liberal contributions. It was suggested that if our colored brethren had half the spirit and energy that our forefathers (the pilgrims) had, they would soon break away from the depression under which they labor, and like the emigrants from Europe find a country of true liberty where they would rank among the nations of the earth!

The exercises concluded with some excellent remarks and benediction.

The following officers were then elected—

W. A. SMALLWOOD, *President*—Samuel J. Cox, Mr. Leonard, *Vice Presidents*—George James, A. Sullivan, G. W. Manypenny, James Raguet, E. E. Filmore, John Sullivan, Simeon Brown, C. C. Convers, *Managers*—H. Safford, *Secretary & Treasurer*.

The following Resolutions were introduced and passed:

Whereas, it has pleased our Heavenly Father in his infinite wisdom to remove from this life, and our society, Mr. Daniel Convers, who has long served as vice president, and been an unwavering and efficient friend of the scheme of colonization; therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply regret the death of our much esteemed and revered friend, and coadjutor.

Resolved, That we commend to the serious consideration of our citizens a closer imitation of the principles of benevolence and philanthropy which characterized the deceased and especially his zeal in Colonization enterprise.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to the family and friends of the deceased the assurances of our sincere sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in such papers as are kind enough to do so.

By order of the Board.

H. SAFFORD, *Secretary*.

REPORT.

With emotions of gratitude and love to the great Disposer of all things the Colonization Society close the operations of another year.

Our efforts and success in the general scheme of colonization has been abundantly blessed.—Far more than its most judicious friends anti-

cipated. A nation has peacefully and quietly sprang into existence, without bloodshed, fraud, injustice or war! A nation which promises untold blessings to Africa, and all the African race who will avail themselves of its advantages.

Already by the ability of President Roberts and the liberality of France and England a more efficient check will be given to the slave trade than has yet been done! A wide field of usefulness to the christian and philanthropist is opened! Savage Africa is about being civilized, and christianized as we have reason to hope; and Slavery, that most accursed of all institutions, will tumble to its base, even in Africa, where it is computed that there are 20 millions in abject bondage.

To effect these desirable objects and provide a desirable home for the colored race in their own country where they can enjoy the blessings of freedom in its most liberal and enlarged sense—where they can become known as a civilized, efficient, and dignified nation, has been the untiring object of Colonization Societies.

Many valuable lives have been sacrificed, much time has been spent, and \$800,000 been expended.

Our strength has not been spent for naught—we have not labored in vain. In twenty-five years only we have seen this scheme of benevolence ripen into fruition, that may bid proud defiance in point of present and prospective usefulness to the most successful projects the world has ever seen.

Nor has this auxiliary been altogether idle—more than three thousand dollars has been paid over to the parent society since its formation, twenty-three years ago. Our prayers too have been joined to our alms, and may we not flatter ourselves that they have come up a joint memorial before God.

The amount of funds collected during the past year is \$148, of which \$146.18 have been forwarded to the parent society and receipted for.

Amidst our prosperity and rejoicing we have one painful circumstance to narrate; we allude to the death of Mr. Daniel Convers, one of

the vice presidents of the society, and from its first organization one of its most zealous and efficient members, and to his memory we render the tribute of sincere respect and heartfelt esteem.

H. SAFFORD,
Sec. & Treasurer.

[From the Missionary Journal.]

Central Africa.

THE following from the pen of brother Bowen, our accepted missionary to Central Africa, from the Christian Index, will serve to inform our readers in relation to many particulars concerning the interesting country to which he expects soon to proceed.

Many facts concerning this remote country have been given by travellers, among which we may notice the following:

The people are Negroes, Fellatahs and Arabs. The first are most numerous, but the Fellatahs are the dominant party. Their origin is not known, but it has been supposed that they emigrated from Asia. They are an intelligent, enterprising race, of an olive or brown color, with European features, and long soft hair. Travellers speak in admirable terms of the Fellatah shepherdesses, whom they represent as distinguished for native dignity and sweetness of manners. It has been a common opinion that Africa is inhabited entirely by Negroes, but this is not correct. The Abyssineans, Nubians, Fellatahs, Bechuannas, and many others belong to races quite distinct from the Negroes. In fact it is probable that the Negroes do not form one-half the population of the continent.

Agriculture in Central Africa is carried on with a surprising degree of industry. In many places the

traveller meets with extensive plantations in a high state of cultivation, producing corn, millet, rice, wheat, cotton, yams, &c., in great abundance.

The Manufactures of the country include iron tools, gold chains, and other trinkets of good workmanship, gun powder, cotton cloth in abundance, very superior mats, saddles, boots, &c., &c. The iron is smelted from the ores of the country, and the gold is dug from the mines, and collected from the sands of the rivers.

The Cities of Central Africa constitute one of its remarkable features. Many of them are of immense size, surrounded by walls thirty or forty miles in circuit. These walls are usually of clay, but sometimes of brick, and one city is mentioned with walls of wood, plated with iron. The *markets* in these cities afford immense quantities of provisions and other commodities; and some of them it is said are visited by thousands of strangers annually.

The Commerce of the Africans among themselves is surprisingly extensive, being carried from city to city, in every part of the country, by innumerable caravans. Some of the caravans go to the shore of the Mediterranean, others to the countries bordering on the Indian Ocean, and many to the western coast. This active intercommunication cannot fail to be useful in the spread of the

gospel in this country when it is once introduced.

The Religion of the Fellatahs is a kind of Mahommedanism, distinguished by its freedom from Mahommedan bigotry and exclusiveness. As proof of this statement we may notice the fact that the women are not immured within walls and concealed by thick veils, but they are permitted to mingle as freely in society as the females of the United States. Some of the Negroes are still heathens, but most of them have been taught by the Fellatahs to renounce idols and believe in one God. Numbers of them have gone so far as to embrace the Mahommedan faith.

The Governments are despotic, but are generally mildly administered. There is far more security of life and

property than we might expect among barbarians. Travellers have seldom felt any apprehension of danger from the inhabitants. On the contrary they have usually been treated with respect and often with remarkable kindness. Hospitality is reckoned a virtue, and to maltreat a stranger especially a white man, is esteemed a heinous offence. When Park was murdered at Boussa, *because he made war on the natives*, all the surrounding country reproached that city for doing violence to a stranger, and 30 years after, when Lander passed through the country, the inhabitants of Boussa were still ashamed of the deed. The Landers remained two or three months at Boussa, and were treated with great respect. I may notice other facts hereafter.

[From the New York Home Journal.]

Night Funeral of a Slave.

TRAVELLING recently, on business, in the interior of Georgia, I reached just at sunset, the mansion of the proprietor through whose estate for the last half hour of my journey I had pursued my way. My tired companion pricked his ears, and with a low whisper, indicated his pleasure, as I turned up the broad avenue leading to the house. Calling a black boy in view, I bade him enquire of his owner if I could be accommodated with lodgings for the night.

My request brought the proprietor himself to the door, and from thence to the gate, when after a scrutinizing glance at my person and equipment, he enquired my name, business, and destination. I promptly responded to his questions, and he invited me to alight and enter the house, in the true spirit of Southern hospitality.

He was apparently thirty years of age, and evidently a man of educa-

tion and refinement. I soon observed an air of gloomy abstraction about him; he said but little, and even that little seemed the result of an effort to obviate the seeming want of civility to a stranger. At supper the mistress of the mansion appeared, and did the honors of the table in her particular department; she was exceedingly lady-like and beautiful, only as Southern women are, that is, beyond comparison with those of any other portion of the republic I have ever seen. She retired immediately after supper, and a servant handing some splendid Havannas on a silver tray, we had just seated ourselves comfortably before the enormous fire of oak wood, when a servant appeared at the end door near my host, hat in hand, and uttered in subdued but distinct tones, the—to me—startling words—

“Master, de coffin hab come.”

"Very well," was the only reply, and the servant disappeared.

My host remarked my gaze of inquisitive wonder, and replied to it :

"I have been sad, sad," said he, "to-day. I have had a greater misfortune than I have experienced since my father's death. I lost this morning the truest and most reliable friend I had in the world—one whom I have been accustomed to honor and respect since my earliest recollection; he was the playmate of my father's youth and the mentor of mine—a faithful servant, an honest man, and a sincere christian. I stood by his bedside to-day, and with his hands clasped in mine, I heard the last words he uttered; they were, 'master, meet me in heaven.'"

His voice faltered a moment, and he continued after a pause, with increased excitement—

"His loss is a melancholy one to me. If I left my home, I said to him, 'John, see that all things are taken care of;,' and I knew that my wife and child, property and all were as safe as though they were guarded by an hundred soldiers. I never spoke a harsh word to him in all my life, for he never merited it. I have a hundred others, many of them faithful and true, but his loss is irreparable."

I came from a section of the United States where slavery does not exist; and I brought with me all the prejudices which so generally prevail in the free States in regard to this institution. I had already seen much to soften these, but the observation of years would have failed to give me so clear an insight between master and servant as this simple incident. It was not the haughty planter, the lordly tyrant, talking of his dead slave as of his dead horse, but the kind-hearted gentleman, lamenting the loss, eulo-

gising the virtues of his good old friend.

After an interval of silence, my host resumed: "There are," said he, "many of the old man's relatives and friends who would wish to attend his funeral. To afford them an opportunity, several plantations have been notified that he will be buried to-night; some, I presume, have already arrived; and desiring to see that all things are properly prepared for his interment, I trust you will excuse my absence for a few moments."

"Most certainly, sir, but," I added, "if there is no impropriety, I would be pleased to accompany you."

"There is none," he replied, and I followed him to one of a long row of cabins, situated at the distance of some three hundred yards from the mansion.

The house was crowded with negroes, who all arose on our entrance, and many of them exchanged greetings with my host in tones that convinced me that *they* felt that *he* was an object of sympathy from *them*.—The corpse was deposited in the coffin, attired in a shroud of the finest cotton materials, and the coffin itself painted black.

The master stopped at his head, and laying his hand upon the cold brow of his faithful bondsman, gazed long and intently upon features with which he had been so long familiar, and which he now looked upon for the last time on earth; raising his eyes, at length, and glancing at the serious countenances now bent upon his, he said, solemnly and with much feeling:—

"He was a faithful servant and a true christian; if you follow his example, and live as he lived, none of you need fear when the time comes for you to lay here."

A patriarch with the snow on eighty winters on his head answered:

"Master, it is true, and we will try to live like him."

There was a murmur of general assent, and after giving some instructions relative to the burial, we returned to the dwelling.

About nine o'clock a servant appeared with the notice that they were ready to move, and to know if further instructions were necessary. My host remarked to me, that by stepping into the piazza, I would probably witness, to me, a novel scene.—The procession had moved, and its route led within a few yards of the mansion.

There were one hundred and fifty negroes, arranged four deep, and following a wagon in which was placed the coffin; down the entire length of the line, at intervals of a few feet, on each side, were carried torches of the resinous pine, and here called light-wood. About the centre was stationed the black preacher, a man of gigantic frame and stentorian lungs, who gave out from memory the words of a hymn, suitable to the occasion. The Southern negroes are proverbial for the melody and compass of their

voices, and I thought that hymn, mellowed by distance, the most solemn, and yet the sweetest music that had ever fallen upon my ear. The stillness of the night and strength of their voices enabled me to distinguish the air at the distance of half a mile.

It was to me a strange and solemn scene; and no incident of my life has impressed me with more powerful emotions than the night funeral of the poor negro. For this reason I hastily and most imperfectly sketched its leading features. Previous to retiring to my room, I saw in the hands of a daughter of the lady at whose house I stopped for the night, a number of the "*Home Journal*," and it occurred to me to send this to your paper, perfectly indifferent whether it be published or not. I hail from a colder clime, where it is our proud boast that all men are equal: I shall return to my Northern home, deeply impressed with the belief, that dispensing with the *name* of freedom, the negroes of the South are the happiest and most contented people on the face of the earth.

VIATOR.

[From the *Christian Mirror*.]

Independence of Liberia.

THERE is a circular on our first page which has been addressed to sundry individuals in this State, and doubtless in other States, which we insert at the request of an aged friend, long distinguished for his deep and generous interest in that African colony which has now risen to the rank of an independent government, orderly and wisely administered. We have marveled at the policy of our government in hesitating to acknowledge the independence of Liberia, and welcoming it into the family of nations. It deserves such recognition. Tried by any test of merit, it is more worthy of

such a rank, than any to the south of us on this Western continent, or than many much older, and some much younger, in the Eastern world. As Liberia was planted by American philanthropy, it would seem that the government of the American Republic should have been the first to acknowledge the youthful sister, and extend to her the right hand of fellowship. There may be "reasons of State" of which we know nothing, which have had their influence in causing this delay—for we trust it is only a delay, and not an absolute refusal.

The Liberians did not take this

step rashly, and without good advice. They were subject to many inconveniences from the peculiarity of their relations as a mere colony. Their local laws, necessary for their own prosperity, were set at naught by foreigners. Wherever the colonists happened to have no settlement, English and other European traders felt at liberty to trade directly with the natives, without any regard to custom house regulations. Capt. Murry, of the English navy, hardly three years ago, threatened to destroy the town of Monrovia, if the English merchants were molested in their open contempt and violation of the laws of Liberia. This not only lessened the public revenue, and cast contempt upon the government, but gave the English such an advantage over the Liberian traders, who were required to pay duties, as to amount almost to a monopoly of the trade.

In this state of things, they were advised by their American friends—long tried friends, who had prayed, and consulted, and pleaded with men, and given of their substance to sustain them in all their adversities—to prepare and take measures for asserting their own independence, and seek to be recognized as an independent, self-governed people, by the nations of the earth.

This, with as much promptness as was consistent with a wise and cautious course of proceeding, they proceeded to do. They proclaimed themselves independent. They organized a government, under a constitution substantially like that of the United States. President Roberts, came to America; his nation was not here recognized. He went to England, to France, to Belgium; these European governments have severally recognized the government of Liberia, on similar terms as they do the most favored nations.

The English government surrendered to Liberians the right to trade between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas, and consented to their purchasing all the country between Cape Mount and Sherbro river; and a private banker in England made a present of £1,000 towards the purchase. The English government fitted up a frigate, in good style, to convey President Roberts and his family home to Liberia, after he had fulfilled his mission to Europe. It also made a present of a cutter of 4 guns to the Liberian government; and also placed at the disposal of President Roberts, as many of the English vessels of war as should be needed for burning up and destroying the great factory at New Cess. This achievement has been consummated since President Roberts' return. The Liberia Herald of May 18, received at the Traveller office, has this gratifying announcement:—

“The expedition sent by Gov. Roberts to New Cesters and Trade Town, for the destruction of the slave factories at those places, returned to Monrovia on the 28th of April. The troops, more than 400 in number, were conveyed to New Cesters by a French steamer, and three British vessels: one or more from the French squadron, and the U. S. ship Yorktown, accompanied the expedition.

“The fullest success crowned this undertaking. The slavers were completely routed and their establishments, at both places, destroyed.”

The slave factories at Gallenas had been previously destroyed by the English and the whole place burnt down. At New Cess, otherwise New Cesters, the slave traders had taken advantage of President Roberts' absence and the weakness of the colony to prosecute their unlawful work with more than usual activity. A single slave vessel, which

had been lying off and on for several days, had run in, and taken off 500 slaves in a single night.

The treaty procured by President Roberts between England and the Republic of Liberia, was formally ratified by the Senate of Liberia, on the 24th of April. The treaty places Liberia on the footing of the most favored nations. In accordance with the spirit of the treaty, a law was passed by the Legislature of Liberia, declaring slavery piracy, and punishable accordingly.

The Herald speaks of the gratitude which is felt by the people of Liberia, towards England, for the deep sympathy and spontaneous kindness which has been manifested for them: for the attention bestowed on President Roberts while in England recently; and for the prompt recognition of the Republic by the British Government. "We wait,"

the Herald says, "with no little, anxiety to hear what the American people will do for us. That they have done much cannot be denied—seeing they conducted us from nothing to our present condition; but we hope and believe they will do more."

Why should our government suffer other nations to monopolize all the sympathies of the citizens of the new Republic? The trade will be likely to flow in the same channels. There are reasons, moral and economical, as well as political, why our government should no longer delay the recognition. That the mass of our citizens wish for it, we have no question. Let them then make their wishes known. It is the business of the government to execute the will of the people, when that will is bent towards a politic, humane, just and proper object.

[From the Episcopal Recorder.]

Letters from the Rev. Messrs. Payne, Rambo and Hoffman.

THE following recent communications from Africa, will gratify the friends of the interesting and important Mission which our church is sustaining in that wide and destitute field of labor:

MT. VAUGHAN, *Cape Palmas*,
April 26th, 1849.

* * * * *
The box, which has been so long reaching us, came by the present opportunity, along with Musu and our brethren Rambo and Hoffman. The articles sent will all be useful in time, although your little Joseph Bullock will have to wait awhile for his clothes. You must understand that we do not give our native boys *clothes*, until they reach the age of fifteen. Before that age they wear cloths around their loins, made of two cotton handkerchiefs or

two yards cotton cloth, (the only clothing of native adults,) and a cotton shirt. To give them more than this would be an incumbrance to them, (as we proved by experiment,) and place them so much above their people as to make them proud. After about the age of fifteen, we begin to clothe them in cheap cotton goods. Your little namesake is the least of all my little ones, not three feet high; but like most little people he has a big soul. Passing along by the school house some time since, where there was a great deal of noise, he was heard, "Oh! these boys make *too much* noise, (oh pe hede baka). If Payne would make me head man I could keep them in order!" I remark a great precocity amongst native chil-

dren. From the age of two to twelve they know more, and can do more than children of the same age in civilized countries. And no wonder, since from almost the day of their birth, they are carried to the farms on the backs of their mothers, as soon as they can walk, follow them thither, mingle in and take part in all the scenes of their parents and friends, so that very soon they know all that is to be known. Nothing but this could account for the fact that little Joseph Bullock seems no more to need his parents than if he never had any; is as much at home in school, walks and talks, and acts as if he were second to none, and resents his real and supposed insults as if he were a very Goliath. Going to see a house, which his cousin was building, the other day, who should I see perched in the scaffolding, but this self-same "little Bullock" (for this, by the by, is his familiar address all over mission premises). He was carrying up shingles! But Joseph Bullock is a nice, docile little boy, and improves fast for his age. Could he speak for himself, I doubt not he would ask in an air of triumph,

"And where's the boy, *not* three feet high, Who's made improvement more than I?"

Nor would he fail, in the same spirit, to add,

"The thought is in my youthful mind,
To be the greatest of mankind."

We will continue to pray that he may be truly great. "You ask, can unordained men without a knowledge of the native tongue be useful in the mission." My dear sir, this is *exactly what we do need*—just now, *our greatest need*. Did you not understand this from me in our short interview in Philadelphia? If you did not, I failed to impress upon you, what it was my object to impress upon all the churches which I visited. Having visited Sierra Leone,

I saw that the very life of the very flourishing stations of the church missionary stations there was the efficient superintendence of *Catechists from England*; acting, therefore, under the instructions of the Foreign Committee in every address, I asked for these, but did not hear of one response! since that time, as before, we have been getting along as best we could with such imperfect teachers, colonist and native, as we could, with all our other duties, raise up. But a crisis has now arrived, when to all my other engagements, I have had to add that of teacher of eight of our most advanced youths because I have no one who *can* attend to them. Their studies are all in *English*. But besides this, there is now a yet wider door of usefulness opened by the establishment of a *High School* here (Mount Vaughan) for the education of *colonist teachers*, and if it please God, ministers. These *all, as you know, speak English*, and will be *taught in English*. Besides, as Mt. Vaughan is in the middle of the colony, and connected with the High School, (which must be small,) there ought to be a large day school. The Catechist here, too, might lay-read for the colony, and operate too through an interpreter, upon a large native population not far distant. Really, sir, I cannot well conceive of a wider sphere of usefulness than is here presented for *two well qualified* laborers of the class about which you make inquiries. I have finished my sheet (to which I cannot add another for want of time) without telling you, with how much pleasure I read your account of your labors for Africa in America. God speed you, my christian brother! With christian salutations tell your interesting Charge, that while they pray for little Joseph Bullock and us, we will try not to forget them. We "will strive to-

gether in our prayer," and we will hope a great many Africans, from both sides of the Atlantic, will mingle in "the great multitude in heaven out of all nations," with you and your friend,

J. PAYNE.

BASSA COVE,
April 13th, 1849.

RT. REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I write to say that brother H., myself, Musee, and passengers generally, arrived at Monrovia, (on the 25th inst.,) in good health and spirits. Our passage was a short one, and in all respects pleasant. We were but 29 days sailing from the Virginia Capes to Monrovia. Our missionary labors during the voyage seemed grateful to the sixty emigrants. During the evening before we reached Monrovia, they held a meeting and drew up a series of resolutions, tendering to brother H. and myself their thanks for our services, and expressing their best wishes for our future good health and success in our labors. These resolutions were handed to us by a Committee appointed for the purpose. We did not expect such an expression of their gratitude, but were glad that the labors of your missionaries were so acceptable. May some hearts have been everlastingly impressed with divine truth, and bring forth the fruit of good living to God's honor and glory.

Our visit to Monrovia was very gratifying to us both. As there was no Episcopal Church there, I preached last Sunday afternoon in the Methodist Church to a large and attentive congregation, (brother H. having preached in the morning on board the U. S. sloop-of-war, Yorktown, to 150 persons). I was glad to deliver a gospel message to christians from America—though 4,500 miles from my home. There are

three places of worship, (Baptist Methodist, and Presbyterian) in the town; and some 400 communicants. I am sorry that there is not a single Episcopal congregation in the Republic—I hope it will soon be otherwise. I was glad to hear through Elliott Cresson, Esq., just before we sailed, that the Missionary Society of St. Andrew's, Philadelphia, had agreed to sustain a mission station of our church to be established at Bexley, near this place, and was anxious that brother H. or myself (with the consent of the Foreign Committee) should at once locate at that point. Whilst we should be rejoiced if our mission at Cape Palmas might spare one of us, to undertake the interesting work of preaching the gospel to the Bassas, who are an extensive tribe, yet we think neither can be spared for that purpose at present, especially as our field of usefulness is enlarging at Cape Palmas; and but one ordained missionary is now there—and Dr. Perkins—a useful catechist, returns home in the Packet. We have, however, just sent word to Senator Benson, proposing to take a trip to-morrow up the St. John's eight miles to Bexley—who will make arrangements for us—I will report to you the result of our investigation, when we shall have returned.

April 14. Brother Hoffman and myself have returned from our tour up the St. John's. We had a most pleasant and satisfactory visit. We started in the morning about 9½ o'clock, from Bassa Cove, in a row-boat, in company with Messrs. Day and Cheeseman, Baptist (colored) missionaries. The scenery on either side was very fine—the banks being studded with every variety of trees of the richest foliage. The country is flat, but rises gradually as we advance inland, until we reach the mountains at the distance of 30

miles from the coast. The highlands are said to be healthier than the lowlands, and I think it highly probable as the latter abounds with fens and marshes. We reached the mission premises of Rev. Mr. Day, (who was with us) at Bexley, before mid-day. This is a pleasant settlement—consisting principally of colonists on small but productive farms—generally lying immediately on the river—and some of them are kept quite neat, and the houses though small are comfortable. Mr. D.'s school numbers 33 scholars, about half natives. We found them, after two years' instruction, good readers, ready writers, and quick at figures. We learned many interesting facts about the Bassas, through this faithful and intelligent missionary. The tribe consists of at least 50,000 persons, and occupies at least 9,000 square miles of territory. They are an active, comparatively intelligent, peaceful and docile people. Mr. D. has travelled throughout their whole country, and is revered by them as a father. He has been quite successful in his labors among them—represents them as being willing hearers of the Gospel—thinks they will compare well with other tribes around, in some respects perhaps superior. Their language has been reduced (though imperfectly) to writing. The Gospels and the Acts have been printed in it, besides some school books. There are no white missionaries now among them—all died or returned home. We saw the king of a small town. He came, at Mr. D.'s request, to see us. He appeared in his native costume, (in the most primitive style) with his cutlass and knife girded about him. He was quite a shrewd and intelligent man, understood English quite well, listened to us attentively as we spoke to him about the religion of Jesus; reminded us that Mr. D. had

told him all that before. The fact is, years ago, before he became head man, he acted as Mr. D.'s interpreter for a time, but he never embraced christianity. I became deeply interested in this people after hearing so much in their favor, but still do not think they are equal to the "Vye" people of Cape Mount. They (the Vyes) are said to be separatists from the Mandingoes—and have brought with them many of their arts and sciences—and indeed some of them their (the Mahommedan) religion. Their language has been reduced to writing by one of their number, by syllabic characters numbering *two hundred*. The Rev. S. W. Koelle, of Sierra Leone, Missionary of the Church Missionary Society, whom we saw in Monrovia, has recently made a visit among them, and learned something of their language. He gave them a high character, as to social, physical and mental qualities. He also showed us some of their books. This tribe is within the Republic, and but 45 miles north-west of Monrovia. If our church should undertake a new mission to be situated within the Republic, I should think, from all I can learn of the different tribes, and at the same time of the climate and face of the country, that the "Vye" people, numbering from 5000 to 7000 persons, would be the most judicious selection; and especially as their country (Cape Mount) is high and comparatively healthy; and the people are willing to receive, and in some individual cases, have called out, with Macedonian earnestness, for the Gospel. If the Bassa tribe should be selected as the people among whom to operate, I should say that, as the Cove is rather unhealthy and Bexley somewhat so, it would be desirable on several accounts to penetrate farther into the interior—near, or on the mountains. It is true it

would have its disadvantages, on account of being somewhat removed from the Bexley and Bassa Cove colonists, and also owing to the difficulty of penetrating the country on account of the thick growth of underwood in the forests. The St. John's, Benson's and Mecklin rivers, which meet at Bassa Cove, are not navigable even for canoes, more than some ten or twelve miles in the interior; otherwise the mountains might be accessible through them. I have made these few statements in regard to the Bassas, supposing they would be interesting to you, as a friend to the cause of Afric's redemption; but perhaps I have unnecessarily taxed your attention with this matter; if so, you will please pardon me.

Brother H. and myself have cause to be daily more and more thankful to our Almighty Protector, for continued good health and spirits, and a growing interest in the people and country, in whose behalf we desire to spend and be spent. We cannot look upon the Kroomen, who are now a part of our ship's crew, (acting as porters and boatmen,) with noble, athletic forms, eyes sparkling with sprightliness, and native shrewdness; dispositions amiable and gentle, and hearts open and generous, without our souls stirring within us in tender commiseration, as we reflect that these are Fetich men, devil worshippers, and are classed with those millions on this continent, who are wending their way down to eternal destruction. Again and again have we reasoned with those of them who can speak English a little, on the subject of the immortality of the soul,—the price of its redemption,—also about heaven and hell—but alas! alas! as often have we been answered something as follows: "You be God-man, we be Krooman; you sabby book,—

you sabby God palavar,—we no sabby these things:—Krooman follow country fashion." No expostulation—no reasoning—seems thus far to make any impression upon their darkened minds; may God in his own good time, cause the blinded eyes of their understanding to be opened, that the light of the everlasting Gospel may forever dispel the midnight gloom.

April 16. We shall probably leave here this evening for Sinou, to remain a day or two, and after that shall proceed to Cape Palmas, which we hope to reach before the close of the week.

April 20. We anchored here off Cape Palmas, at 7 o'clock this evening. It is now less than two months since we sailed from Baltimore, and but two days over six weeks since we left the Virginia Capes. Surely the Lord has heard and answered the prayers of Christians in our behalf, thus far, whereof we are glad, yea, I trust thankful. We heard through a native who came on board, that Dr. Perkins and the other missionaries were well as usual. He was from Fishtown, Dr. P.'s station, and he had recently seen the Doctor. We shall meet the missionaries early to-morrow morning; after seeing them I will close this and other letters to be sent by the Packet.

April 23—9 P. M. The meeting of our missionary band was held at 12 M., to-day. It was decided that owing to Dr. Perkins' continued ill health, it is expedient for him to take passage home in the Packet, which he will do. He therefore resigns his school and offices. I was appointed as superintendent of the Fishtown and Rocktown stations, and brother H. my assistant pro tem. Brother H. was appointed Secretary and Treasurer of our Society. It was decided that we go to Cavalla to pass through the acclimating fever, and

shall there be in Mr. Payne's family — Musu will also be with us. We hope in two or three months to have passed through this fever, and be ready for work; in the meantime, we shall be gaining much valuable information from our experienced and successful brother P. We feel that this step will be an excellent one for us. Dr. McGill, who resides at the Cape here, will be our physician; and the missionaries have implicit confidence in his skill and ability as such. We feel pleased with present arrangements, and are sure that we are in the path of duty, and shall feel happy in its performance. Be assured of brother H.'s and my kindest regards, and believe me, Rt. Rev. Sir, to remain as ever,

Your servant in the Gospel of Christ,
J. RAMBO.

WE copy below the concluding part of a letter from Mr. Hoffman, dated at Bassa Cove, April 13th, 1849, and addressed to the Society of inquiry on Missions in the Theological seminary of Virginia. We earnestly ask the attention of all our readers to its strong and encouraging appeals in behalf of Africa:

"We find the country very beautiful even on the sea board. In the interior it is mountainous: they are seen at a distance of 20 or 30 miles from the coast. The Goula country and Bopoora country are mountainous, cooler and thought healthier. One of the chiefs assured a missionary that if missionaries would come there, and not stop on the coast, they would not be sick,—'they no die.' Very old persons are seen among them. Thus behold the field is white, may God send the laborers.

"Our Colonists, without any exception, seem pleased with the country and their prospects. We have been ashore and seen the effects of liberty. You can read it

even on the faces of the children; you may see it in the quickened and firm step of the adult. They are a Christian people and God has blessed them. We have dined twice with the President, (Roberts,) once in company with the officers of the Yorktown.

"April 13. To-day we visited Bexley, a farming district rather than a village. The Rev. Mr. Lee, of the Baptist Board, is stationed here, a most excellent man. We saw a number of his scholars, boys from 7 to 14 years old, nearly all could read,—some after being in the school only two years. Here also we met some Christian youths. Some were or had been acting as teachers of others. We conversed with a native king who came to see us, whose heart had been touched by the fire of the Spirit, yet he sought to quench this flame, lest he should lose caste among his people. Dear brethren, the more we see of this people, the more ready do they appear to receive the gospel; this is the universal testimony of all with whom we have conversed upon the subject,—it is the result of our own observation. Africa never appeared brighter to us than at present, and thus far it has been an increasing brightness, both as regards the people, the appearance of the country and the climate. We are convinced that many who have fallen victims to this latter, have done so through their own imprudence; others from circumstances which have now ceased to exist. Still, in the nature of things, as we change a temperate for a tropical climate, we must expect sickness. We may look for death, but were the danger tenfold *what of that?* Do they deserve the name of *soldiers* who turn from the battle-field from fear of death? Are any true followers of Christ who dare not follow his own footsteps even with Himself

in sight? *Come to the rescue!* leave the strifes of our land to those who are willing to waste their strength in disputing the color of their plumes, or the size of their buttons, and follow ye your Master with His chosen ones against a common enemy. The captives of Satan are waiting for deliverance. Come, set them free, for God has given you the power. Give yourselves wholly to God: keep nothing back: Then will He guide you with His counsel: He will be very careful of you,—yea, *manifold more* shall ye receive than had ye walked the way of your own devising. God Almighty give you singleness of heart in considering your duty to the heathen. For myself I can only give the result of my experience, as I lift my foot at the threshold of the work. *I rejoice in it*, and am filled with hope. I can say hitherto that the Lord hath helped me, and in this confidence I go on; thoughts and fears are giving place to pleasing anticipations. From all I learn from intelligent persons, some of whom have been physicians, in reference to the climate, it is no sufficient reason why the introduction of Christianity should be left to the colored race. There are not sufficient objections to keep white men away,—and where are the colored to carry it on? The Republic of Liberia is doing nobly according to its strength for the spreading of the Gospel. The Methodists have alone upwards of 40 or 50 preaching places (among

the natives—and many) within the Republic and Maryland Colony. At a missionary meeting held last July, at Monrovia, addresses were made and \$437 were subscribed. Does not this shame the feeble efforts of our highly favored and rich communities? But all that they can do, all they efforts of the Colony must be limited, for they want both men and means for the work. And now, dear brethren, I must bid you farewell, and leave it for brother Rambo to tell you of our destined place of labor, and give his own views on the subject of our labors. In all that I have said he fully agrees. I rejoice in his companionship, and would advise my brethren (if one of so little experience should advise) that they go out to the work two and two, for we are but human and need human sympathy; and be assured health of mind and body not a little depends on such social encouragement; we ever bear you in our remembrance, as well as your faithful instructors. May God have you all in His holy keeping, honour you in and with His service, and make the institutions of which you are members a joy to the earth and a glory to the Church.

With Christian love,

Your brother in Christ,

C. COLDEN HOFFMAN.

Brethren pray for us.

To the members of the Missionary Society of Inquiry, Theological Seminary, Va."

Java—Growth of Coffee and Pepper.

IN extent, Java is about 700 miles in length, and it varies from 80 to 140 miles in width. Its area is less than 60,000 square miles. The face of the country is more or less broken by mountains, but the soil generally is rich and productive. The

products are rice, sugar, coffee, pepper, spices, and a profusion of the finest tropical fruit. We were much interested in seeing some of these tropical productions growing. Coffee is cultivated here to as great perfection as in almost any other part

of the world. It grows upon large bushes, that very much resemble our large clinquepin bushes, and the grains of coffee are formed two in a berry, about the size and shape of our common plum. The skin of the berry is about as thick as that of the plum, and the color, when ripe, that of a pale scarlet. The bush is very productive. Every branch is loaded with the berries, which grow two in a place, on opposite sides of each other, and about one inch and a half apart. When ripe, the skin bursts open, and the grains of coffee fall out on the ground. But a more general way is to spread something under the bush, and shake the coffee down. After the outer skin is taken off, there remains a kind of husk over each kernel, which is broken off, after being well dried in the sun, by heavy rollers. The coffee, after this, needs winnowing, in order to be freed from the broken particles of the husk. It has been said by some writers that one husk will not, with another, average more than a pound of coffee; but it seemed to me, though I could only judge from appearances, that this was too small an allowance for each bush.

Black pepper is also raised to some extent on the Island of Java;

but Sumatra, which lies just across the Straits, is by far the most celebrated for this commodity. Her pepper is, perhaps, the finest and most abundant of any one country in the world. Black pepper grows on a vine, very much like our grape vine, and the pepper vineyards reminded me very much of our American vineyards of grapes. The pepper-grape grows and looks, when green, a good deal like our currants. There is this difference, however, the currant has each its own distinct stem, but the pepper has not. Every grain grows hard on one common stem, just as each grain of Indian corn does on the cob, or husk, as Virginians incorrectly would say. The color of pepper, when first ripe, is almost a bright red, and changes to the dead black, common to us, by being exposed to the heat of the sun.

The famous white pepper is nothing more than the common black with the outer skin taken off. It is first soaked until this skin bursts open, which is then rubbed off and the grain dried. The white therefore, is not considered so pungent as the black, though it is nicer and more expensive, as more labor is necessary in order to prepare it.

Arrival of the Portsmouth.

THE U. S. ship Portsmouth, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Benj. Cooper, from Madeira July 29th, arrived here last evening. The U. S. ship Decatur, Commander E. Byrne, left Porto Prayo, (Cape de Verds) June 6th, for a cruise on the coast of Africa, and would be absent until October.

The U. S. ship Yorktown, Commander John Marston, was at Madeira July 29th. She will visit the Canaries, and be at Cape de Verds in October.

The U. S. brig Porpoise, Commander A. G. Gordon, left Porto Prayo May 14th, for a cruise on the coast of Africa, and would return in October.

U. S. brig Bainbridge, Commander A. G. Slaughter, was cruising among the windward Islands, and was soon to cruise southward, on the coast.

A very unhealthy season was apprehended at Madeira. The tornados had commenced early, and with unusual violence.

Commodore Cooper was compel-

led to return to the United States on account of serious illness, occasioned by an attack of African fever while cruising on that unhealthy coast.

List of Officers of the Portsmouth.

Commodore—Benjamin Cooper.

Lieutenant Commanding, H. Darcantel; Lieutenants, B. M. Dove, G. Wells and Charles E. Fleming; Fleet Surgeon, Wm. Johnson; Purser, J. O. Bradford; Assistant Surgeon, W. H. Harrison; Acting Master, G. M. Ransom; Passed Midshipman, G. W. Young; Midshipmen, O. P. Allen, C. C. Cannon, J. E. Johnson; Commodore's Secretary, J. P. Petit; Commodore's Clerk, Thos. J. Northall; Boatswain, A. Colson; Gunner, Wm. Craig; Carpenter, Asa Poinsett; Sailmaker, Charles P. Frost.

List of Officers of the U. S. ship Decatur, at Porto Prayo, June 6th.

Commander, E. Byrne; Lieutenants, W. H. Ball, N. Collins, B. Randolph, acting; Purser, J. G. Harris; Passed Assistant Surgeon, W. S. Bishop; Acting Master, W. K. Murdaugh; Midshipmen, R. Bryant, W. S. Lovell, W. Totten, J. D. Ramey; Boatswain, A. Hagerty; Gunner, J. M. Ballard; Carpenter, D. Jones; Sailmaker, J. C. Bradford.

List of Officers of the U. S. ship Yorktown, at Madeira, July 29th.

Commander, John Marston; Lieutenants, T. R. Rootes, C. F. M. Spotswood, J. M. Frailey, C. H. B. Caldwell, acting; Surgeon, J. L. Fox; Purser, J. A. Semple; Passed Assistant Surgeon, T. M. Potter; Acting Master, W. H. Parker; Passed Midshipmen, E. A. Selden, D. Coleman; Midshipmen, J. Parker, J. P. Pyffe, E. J. Means, J. Bruce; Commander's Clerk, J. Farnsworth; Boatswain, J. J. Young; Gunner, C. B. Oliver; Carpenter, N. Mager; Sailmaker, H. H. Frankland.

Officers of the U. S. brig Porpoise, at Porto Prayo, May 14th.

Commander, A. G. Gordon; Lieutenants, B. F. Sands, J. C. Wait, acting; Assistant Surgeon, W. F. Babb; Acting Master, J. Armstrong; Passed Midshipmen, J. A. Seawell, Chas. Grey; Midshipmen, J. E. Belknap, E. C. Burke.

Officers of the U. S. brig Bainbridge, at the Cape de Verds.

Commander, A. G. Slaughter; Lieutenants, D. McDougal, F. S. Haggerty; Passed Assistant Surgeon, J. Wilson; Acting Master, W. P. Buckner.

Sentiments in Indiana.

A FRIEND of the cause of colonization has sent us the following article for publication. It is taken as the expression of the views of the colored people in the region of *Indianapolis*. We insert it as a part of the history of the times.

PROGRESS AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE.—The colored people of this place celebrated the anniversary of the independence of Hayti, on the 1st inst. Many colored people from a distance were in attendance.

They congregated in a grove north of the city, where they were addressed by a number of colored speakers.

The leading point of all the addresses was the elevation of the race by education and otherwise. One speaker advised his auditors to leave the large towns and cities, where they must become the servants of white men, and go into the country and secure a right in the soil. He asserted that two races could not live on terms of equality, whilst associated together, and referred to the past history of the world as evi-

dence of the truth of his assertion. He therefore recommended emigration to a separate state or country, but objected to African emigration, without assigning a reason for his objections. He likewise advised his auditors not to consider this country their home, but to look forward to a state of nationality and independence; and whilst dwelling on the necessity of separation and emigration, he held up the emigration to California as an example worthy of imitation.

This speaker has considered the state of his people, and given them good advice; but we will enquire where they can find a better home than in that country of which they talk so eloquently at times, and upon whose ancient grandeur they found so many claims to our respect.

It is impossible for the colored race ever to found a nation on the North American Continent, because the whites will inevitably spread over the whole country. A colony of colored persons, at least in the United States, however well established and prosperous it might be, would eventually share the fate of the Indian tribes, and be compelled to give place to the more energetic and hardy Anglo-Saxons. And no reasonable man can for a moment entertain the idea that colored men can ever attain an equal standing with the whites in this country. In fact, it is well known that a large portion of the free colored population in the North is more illly fed, clothed, and lodged, and much more degraded than are the Southern slaves. Knowing this, we are at a loss to explain the cause of the pertinacious opposition evinced by some of them to Liberian emigration. Liberia is destined, one day, to be one of the most powerful and influential nations in the world, and that day is not far distant. Did the free

people of color possess one tithe of the energy and spirit of adventure which belongs to the American people generally, the population of Liberia would be increased by the addition of thousands who are now living a life of inferiority and servitude in this country. It is strange that MEN, who claim to be MEN, should prefer a residence in this country where they will ever be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the whites, to a citizenship in a land where they will have no superiors, and where the highest honors are equally open to all their race.—*Indiana State Journal*.

There is doubtless a diversity of opinion as to the merits of colonization among the colored people of Indiana. We have seen evidences that there are those there, who are *not* in the *highest degree* friendly to the scheme. We give below a specimen. Mr. Findlay's appeal we published some time since. Our readers will remember it, as a cool, dispassionate statement of the reasons which had induced him to make up his mind to emigrate to Liberia. The following is an answer to that appeal by the people of Fort Wayne:

No COLONIZATION.—We copy from the Bugle the following account of proceedings at a meeting of the colored people of Fort Wayne, Ind. The meeting was called to take into consideration the merits of an appeal made to the colored people of that State, by Wm. W. Findlay, urging them, if they would enjoy social, civil and political privileges, to colonize in Liberia. Here is the answer to that appeal:

Resolved, That the enjoyment of

life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness belongs to us as an inalienable right from our Creator, in common with all mankind.

Though denied in some things the full enjoyment of liberty and the pursuit of happiness at present, which are awarded to the whites, yet we are determined to use all lawful means, and to continue in so doing, until we shall be allowed the full privileges of American citizens; for our forefathers fought, bled and died, to secure for us and to us these things, in common with other citizen soldiers, in the Revolutionary War.

That, because we are at present denied some of these rights in this State, we should not abandon the hope of attaining justice for ourselves and our posterity, when already the heaven of justice is beginning to show its perfect work in some of the Eastern States; and in some of the Western, though not yet arrived to a state of maturity, is so far improved as to assure us that patience and perseverance are only needed on our part; and if we should at such a time flee our country, forsake the graves of our fathers, desert the places of our birth and the scenes of our childhood, we should show ourselves unworthy the enjoyment of those things now withheld from us.

That the Prince of Slavery and Slaveholding never sprung upon the American People a more sure and destructive scheme for the annihilation of the Free Colored People of this land, than the scheme of colonization in Africa. It never designed to do any thing for our benefit, but to destroy. Let it speak for itself: "The moral, intellectual, and political improvement of people of color within the United States are objects foreign to the powers of this society."—Address of Am. Col. Soc. to its Auxiliaries, *Af. Rep.* vii. 291.

That since the Colonization Society has sent forth to the world this broad declaration, we feel insulted when asked to emigrate to Liberia; and when a colored man becomes the tool of such society, or on his own responsibility advocates Colonization, we look upon him as recreant to the best good of his race.

That, while we will labor to elevate our race and secure to them the enjoyment of equal civil and political privileges with the whites, we feel bound to labor to prevent our people from colonizing in Liberia; for every one that leaves this country for that American Golgotha, weakens our hands and throws obstacles in our way that are hard to be overcome.

That is pretty strong language! There is no favor for colonization to be shown by them! They seem however to have either mistaken or wilfully misrepresented the Society on one point. They quote from the *Repository*, Vol. vii, p. 291. We give the paragraph entire, that every one may see how gross is their perversion of it; the preceding paragraph states that the great object for which the Society was formed, was to aid in colonizing in Africa such of the free people of color as desire to go there, and that it wholly abstained from mingling in those questions on which the *North* and the *South* were divided; and then follows the paragraph from which they have eviscerated what they consider such a precious bit of gall.

"While, however, this principle must continue to be, as it has heretofore been, the guide and the guardian of this Society, it should not be

inferred that there is, or can be, any influence exerted by it that can interfere in the slightest degree with the diffusion of principles or the prosecution of measures by others which may affect any other collateral objects. *The emancipation of slaves or the amelioration of their condition, with the moral, intellectual, and political improvement of people of color within the United States, are subjects foreign to the powers of this Society.* To mingle them with the great and exclusive end of the Colonization Society, would be destructive to it. But it does not follow, because the Society does not directly encourage these objects, that it is either hostile to them, or that it exercises a deleterious influence in regard to them. As well might it be said that the

constitution of the United States by abjuring any connexion with, or recognition of any particular religious tenets, exercised an influence unfriendly to true religion, whereas we all know that it is pre-eminently owing to this constitutional forbearance, that the purity of religion in this country is not alloyed by the prejudices and corruptions that have debased it in other portions of the globe. Let these interesting topics, on which such differences of opinion are honestly entertained, rest, on their own foundations. It is for the Colonization Society, agreeably to its organic law, amidst these conflicting sentiments, to maintain, in its official relations, the strictest impartiality."

Convention of Congregational Ministers of Massachusetts on Colonization.

THE Convention of Congregational Ministers of Massachusetts, at their annual meeting in 1848, appointed a committee of nine to prepare a report containing a brief history of the rise and progress of slavery in our country, a view of the responsibility of the free States in regard to it, and a "calm and temperate, but solemn and earnest appeal to the community on this momentous subject."

The following members were appointed: Dr. Lowell, of Boston; Dr. Hitchcock, of Randolph; Dr. Storrs, of Braintree; Mr. Thomson and Dr. Worcester, of Salem; Mr. Briggs, of Plymouth; Mr. Hill, of Worcester; Dr. Child, of Lowell; Mr. Lothrop, of Boston. Eight of these nine persons contributed more or less to the preparation of the report; but most of the labor involved in it was borne by the Rev. Dr. Worcester, of Salem, of whose opinions it may probably be considered an accurate expression.

The annual meeting of the Convention in

May, 1849, listened to "a full abstract" of the report thus ordered, voted their approval of the general principles and results of the same, and authorized its publication.

We have introduced this report for the purpose of laying before our readers, the following testimony respecting Colonization. Coming from the source it does, we trust our New England readers, especially, will give it all the weight it deserves.

We should be unjust to the cause of freedom, if we did not refer to the plan of colonizing emancipated slaves, with others of the colored race, upon the shores of Africa. Very many of our most intelligent and philanthropic citizens regard this plan as entitled to vastly more favor than it has hitherto received. Yet, as is well known, it has been strenuously opposed; and there are questions involved in it, upon which there is still no inconsiderable diversity and contrariety of opinion. To enter upon a discussion of these would lead us aside from the main object, which we would hope to accomplish in this Report.

Connected also with the plan of colonization is another point of our subject, upon which we deem it appropriate to say a word. We refer to the alleged want of capacity

in the African race for an intelligent use of liberty. And in this view, to say nothing of other points, which are of great interest, it would seem to your Committee that the history and the present state of the colony of Liberia is worthy of the careful and candid consideration of all who have any doubts in regard to the natural capabilities of the African race, for all the demands of a well-ordered and happy social organization.

We must remark, however, that facts from other sources of evidence are so accumulated and so overpowering, that incredulity in respect to such capabilities is nothing short of arrant folly or absolute stolidity. Illustrious African names, it is well known, adorn the early history of the Christian Church, as well as the annals of ancient literature and government; whilst at this moment there are in our own land orators of African descent, and fugitives from slavery, too, whose eloquence attracts and impresses large and cultivated assemblies. But, as if to afford to all nations a signal exemplification of the capacity of that race, and to put the question forever at rest, divine Providence has planted the colony and established the government of Liberia. We would, therefore, call attention, for a moment, to the condition of the people of that Republic.

The plan of forming a colony on the coast of Africa originated, it is believed, in the heart of northern benevolence, and was matured by the wisdom and prayerfulness of Finley, Caldwell, Mills, and a few others of whom the world was not worthy, and who now sleep in death. Thirty-two years have passed away, and several thousands of the victims of oppression, denied their natural rights in the country of their birth, have been transported to the land of their fathers, and there allowed to enjoy them unmolested. Three hundred miles of continuous sea-coast have been secured to them for an inheritance, and placed under a government as just and stable as our own. Liberia has ceased to be a colony. She has become an independent State, a Republic, a land of the free; and every office in her government, from the highest to the lowest, is filled by men of the African race; and so well filled, that there is more hope of the permanence of the Republic of Liberia, than of that of France. Liberia is at this moment well supplied with preachers and teachers of every grade, chiefly of African descent. The New England system of common schools is in full operation; as is also that of higher seminaries; and the children are found to be as tractable, as ingenious, and as studious, as the children of pure

Anglo-Saxon parents. President Roberts, an African by descent, and having enjoyed only a Liberian education, has stood with credit to himself before the statesmen and diplomatists of England, France and America, negotiating not only an acknowledgment of Liberian nationality, but also treaties of amity and commerce. The people of Liberia are an independent and recognized nation, with a constitution as pure in its principles and liberal in its provisions, with laws as equitable and salutary, and an administration as incorrupt and judicious, as are enjoyed by any people under heaven. Their peace is as a river, and their righteousness as the waves of the sea. Habits of industry and frugality are cherished by them, and the useful productions of the earth are cultivated with success, so as not only to supply abundantly the demands of home consumption, but to seek a market in foreign lands, and give a strong impulse to commercial enterprise. So marked are the indications of public prosperity and individual welfare, that whole tribes of the ignorant and debased natives, with their kings, are soliciting a participation of their immunities, and pledging their lands, persons and children—their all, indeed—to the interest of the government in return. The result of this experiment, as it appears to us, and we think must appear to all fair minded men, demonstrates the capacity of the Africans for all that constitutes a Christian civilization.

In reviewing the Report from which the above extract is taken, the *Liberator*, (an authority by the way which we seldom quote,) makes the following, as *it* imagined, cutting remarks:

Next follows an eulogy upon the Colonization scheme, and an imaginative sketch of the colony and colonists of Liberia, of whom he remarks, that “their peace is as a river, and their righteousness as the waves of the sea.” The former of these figures is probably a poetical allusion to the rivulets of blood which flowed while Brother Brown, one of the reverend missionaries there, assisted by Brother Demery, “an elegant marksman,” was firing at the heathen, for the space of an hour, and “throwing buckshots into their bowels, hearts and brains, like a tornado.”

From this and other passages in his review, we judge that the *Liberator* is very far from being satisfied with the Report.

This however by no means lessens its value in our estimation.

Colonization.

A CORRESPONDENT recently suggested through our columns that if particular information were communicated through the papers, of the names, ages and occupations of liberated slaves, prepared for emigration to Liberia, it might awaken more special sympathy and promote the benevolent object of aiding them to reach their destined home. From the Colonization Rooms in Washington City we have received a long schedule of "applicants for a passage Liberia," with all the necessary information, which, but for its length and the difficulty of presenting tabular work in a newspaper, we should be disposed to publish. We can only state here that the names of *one hundred and fifty-one* are given on this list, grouped in families, their respective ages, state of health, occupations, and religious connections. These were all the slaves of the late Major Jacob Wood, formerly of Darien, Georgia, and were by his will left free. A few of them are aged, but many are in youth and in the prime of manhood. Having long lived in the family of their late master, they are represented to be a sensible, orderly, and industrious people; used to the culture of rice, sugar cane, corn, and cotton, and skilled in the preparation of the articles for market. They embrace also some well instructed mechanics, as coopers, carpenters, and blacksmiths. One of them, an excellent mechanic, has had the charge of a steam saw and rice mill, and has acted as an engineer on board of a steamboat. With the exception of native Africans among them, they were all born in slavery. Preparations are in the course

of forwardness to dispatch a vessel to Liberia with them by the first of February next.

We learn also from the same source that *sixty* slaves have been recently liberated by will in North Carolina, for the same destination. Thus is the number multiplying and a heavy responsibility is incurred by the Colonization Society, in providing for them a comfortable home. Their resources for this purpose are derived from the free-will offerings of those who would benefit the slave in the most effectual manner. Even were it possible, it would not be desirable to pour into the free States the liberated slave population of the South. Their condition would be miserable; freedom, under such conditions, would be no boon, and many a benevolent master in the South would shrink from the inhumanity of throwing his slaves loose without any fair prospect of obtaining a livelihood for themselves. The Colonization Society is looked to in this emergency; Liberia opens her hospitable arms to receive her returning sons and daughters; and what is incumbent on the philanthropists of this country is to provide the outfit. Here is the opportunity. Besides a multitude of others, we have here given special information respecting *two hundred* liberated slaves who are waiting for a passage to the African Republic, where they will enjoy all the rights of freemen. Let the benevolent open their hearts and purses, and say to these, Go and be happy. Funds are pressingly needed, and at no preceding time could they have been applied with a greater prospect of success than at the present.—*Presbyterian*.

African Colonization.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Colonization Office proposes a definite and direct method of advancing the interests of emancipated slaves, many of whom are now anxiously waiting for the interposition of the benevolent, to provide them a home in the African Republic. He remarks:

"As a measure preliminary to our more efficient efforts for this object, let me propose that you 'invite masters, who are willing to emancipate their slaves, that they may go to Liberia, and whose slaves wish to go, to publish the facts, with a description of their slaves, giving their sex, age, character, capacity, acquirements, and relationships.'

"Next, let Northern editors republish these, and invite individuals, churches and societies to take up a single slave, or a

family, or a cluster of relatives, and send them to Liberia. Then the Colonization Society will provide the needful agency for conveying them thither, and the thing be done.

"I will not multiply words: let us to the needful deeds. If you will send me such a statement concerning a slave, or a young family of slaves, I will be at work forthwith to procure the means of sending them."

In response to this, we are authorized to say, that a gentleman, whose liberality in this way has already been distinguished, offers \$100 towards defraying the expense of sending the liberated slaves of Mrs. See to Bassa Cove, in the Republic of Liberia. Who will imitate the example?—*Presbyterian*.

List of Emigrants

By the Liberia Packet, which sailed from Baltimore, August 1st, 1849, for Liberia.

No.	Names.	Ages.	Occupation.	Education.	What Ch. member of.	Born free or slave.	By whom emancipated.
<i>Washington City.</i>							
1	Plato Hutt -	30	Farmer	Can read	Pr.M.Ep.	Slave	J.A.Smith, Esq.
<i>Charleston, S. C.</i>							
2	Thos. G. Smith	33	-	Can write	-	Free	
3	Rebecca Smith	30	-	-	-	do.	
4	Dan'l F. Smith	11	-	-	-	-	
5	Arch. D. Smith	8	-	-	-	-	
6	Jos. B. Martin	37	-	do.	-	-	
7	Martha Martin	30	Tailor	-	-	-	
8	Catharine Martin	10	-	-	-	-	
9	Jesse Sharp -	26	Painter	do.	-	-	
10	Ann Sharp -	26	-	-	-	-	
11	Jesse G. Sharp	4	-	-	-	-	
12	John G. Sharp	1½	-	-	-	-	
<i>Richmond, Va.</i>							
13	Susan Ellis -	21	-	-	-	Slave	
14	Hennett Ellis	2	-	-	-	do.	

NOTE.—These 14 added to the total number previously sent (6,639,) make 6,653 persons who have been sent to Liberia since the organization of the Society. The number at Cape Palmas is not included in the above. There have been sent there about 1,000.

Items of Intelligence.

THE Presbyterian Herald says:

The experiment is soon to be made on an extensive scale, in the Liberian Republic, whether the African is capable of self-government—whether he is fit for any higher destiny than to be the menial of his Anglo-Saxon brother, or to sink back into the condition of primitive barbarism, from which he has been elevated by becoming the slave of the white man. Everything that affords any facility for rendering the experiment a fair one, is of immense importance to both races and both continents. If Liberia fails, with its failure comes the extinction of hope for the civilization and evangelization of Africa, at least for generations to come, and we may add also the hope of a moral elevation of the American negro to a point very much above his present condition. The Church of Christ owes it to the young Republic to render her all the assistance in her power to accomplish the great mission for which Providence seems to have destined her.

Cairnes, an elder in the Newcastle Church, Penn., has given \$1000 towards educating colored men for missionaries in Africa.

A NOVELTY AT COLLEGE.—At the commencement of Middlebury College on the 25th ult., there was a novelty among the speakers. The Latin salutatory was delivered by a colored youth, and he acquitted himself well. He subsequently appeared upon the stage and delivered an oration in English. The Princeton Record says that, as a speaker, a writer or a thinker, he would not suffer in comparison with his classmates.

LIBERIA.—The "treaty of peace and commerce" between Great Britain and the Republic of Liberia, the several articles of which were agreed upon and signed by Lord Palmerston and the right Hon. H. Labouchere on the part of Great Britain, and by Joseph Jenkins Roberts, Esq., the Governor, on the part of the young Republic, on the 21st of November, 1848, was formally confirmed and the ratifications exchanged on August 1, 1849.

COLORÉD MISSIONARIES.—Mr. William

THE CALABAR COUNTRY.—*Africa*.—The following particulars in relation to the race of negroes on the coast of Africa, known as the Calabars, were communicated to the *Boston Post* by a missionary who spent five years on the Calabar river:—

The mission house up the Calabar river is one hundred miles north of the Island of Fernando Po. This river is deep, and navigable for any sized vessels all the year, and is three-fourths of a mile wide, and eight fathoms to this station, and good water far above, and is *not* a branch of the Niger; but there is a channel some distance above, through which the surplus waters, in an overflow, find their way into the Niger, but most of the year the channel is dry. The iron house of the Chief or King, at the station, was from England. Many houses of the chiefs are as well furnished as gentlemen's houses in America. The slave trade cannot be abolished with the present war system. Colonization and religious instruction is the true method. The common people on the coast are slaves. The grave of Lander is on Fernando Po, and unmarked by a stone!

SLAVE TRADE IN BRAZIL AND CUBA.—The slave trade appears to be carried on as extensively as ever between Brazil and Africa. The dealers in Brazil first send a vessel with goods, which the traders in Africa use in buying slaves, or "black diamonds," as they are called. Small craft are used, and a vessel of fifty tons often carries as many as 450 slaves, at from \$60 to \$80 each. A Baltimore Clipper is said to have made eleven voyages to Bahia (where there are a dozen vessels engaged in the business) in four years, and cleared \$400,000. The traffic is illegal, but the Brazilian government winks at this abuse of the laws. The goods sent out to purchase slaves with are generally of British manufacture, and composed of munitions of war, rum, and things of like character.

Formerly, by treaty with Great Britain, France, and the United States, Brazilian vessels engaged in the trade were lawful prizes; but that treaty expired some two years since, and has not been renewed. The English are charged with taking slaves into Rio de Janeiro, and apprenticing them out for a term of years, at so many pounds per head.

A similar state of things also exists in Cuba, but even less concealment is used—the captain general levying a *per capita* import, varying from one to two ounces on all landed. The difficulty of the slavers, in spite of the treaty making the trade illegal, is not the Spanish laws, but the difficulty of avoiding the English cruisers, the com-

mandants of which, stimulated by prize money, keep a careful watch for the slave ships. In Cuba the trade is not considered at all disgraceful.

THE BRAZIL SLAVE TRADE.—An officer of the American squadron, writing to his friend, says: "Three vessels since the capture of the Laurens, have been sent home on suspicion of being engaged in the same nefarious traffic. The exertions of the squadron in endeavoring to suppress this trade under our own flag, have lessened the number of slaves usually imported at least twenty thousand. It is not only the captures made, which have had this effect, but the fear of being captured has induced many who otherwise engage their vessels for the coast, to abandon the voyage." "I firmly believe," adds this officer, "that with a sufficient number of small steamers, and other small vessels, (say six or eight) attached to the squadron, with efficient officers to command them, that the traffic in slaves, under the American flag, would be more readily suppressed, than by the efforts of all the squadrons now on the coast of Africa."

LATER FROM BAHIA.—*Capture of Slavers*.—A dispatch from Boston, August 27th, says:

The brig Boston from Bahia has arrived here, with dates to July 26th, which state that the trade was extremely dull, in consequence of the capture of slavers, full of negroes, by British cruisers near Bahia. Four slavers had sailed from Bahia within three months for the coast of Africa, and five or six more were fitting out.

[Correspondence of the Salem Register.]

PORTO PRAYA,
June 12, 1849.

THE Republic of Liberia has just got through with the New Cess war, which was undertaken to drive a notorious slaver from that place. The Monrovia captured the Spaniards, burned their factories, and have, I believe, effectually broken up their trade at that place.

The English have broken up the slave stations at Gallinas and Cape Mount, by burning their factories and killing some of those who opposed their landing. The Spaniards have sued Admiral Hotham for damages.

The principal factories on this part of the coast are now broken up, but there are many by-places where slavers can easily obtain a cargo, and it is almost impossible to prevent them; for such is their dispatch, that, in three or four hours, they will take in 600 slaves, and by daylight be out of sight of

land. Should a man-of-war be cruising in the neighborhood, the slaves are put in canoes, in irons, and sent up or down the coast to some convenient place for shipment. Not long since, a canoe load of them were capsized on their way from Cape Mount to New Cess, and the whole of them drowned; and a few days afterwards their bodies were washed up on the beach, in irons.

Another correspondent writing from the same place, under date of June 15, says:—

The health of the squadron continues to be good. The Yorktown sailed for Madeira and the Canaries on the 15th May. Brig Porpoise same day sailed on a cruise to the coast. The flag ship Portsmouth sailed May 18 for a windward cruise to Canaries and Madeira. The Decatur sailed on a cruise to the coast on the 6th June. The Bainbridge is now in port, about to sail on the same cruise as the Portsmouth, to join the Commodore at Grand Canary.

[From the New Bedford Mercury of Thursday.]

A SLAVER CAPTURED.—Capt. Pope, of the whaling bark Jasper, arrived at this port yesterday, last from St. Helena, has favored us with the following report:—

“On the 23d March, 1849, arrived at St. Helena, a schooner called the Zenobia, of Baltimore, (for adjudication in the Vice Admiralty Court,) which vessel had been captured by H. B. M. sloop Philomel, on the west coast of Africa, with a cargo of slaves numbering 550, (33 of whom are females) the vessel not being over 100 tons burthen. She was eleven days on her passage to St. Helena, and lost 10 or 11 of them. These poor creatures were in a perfect state of nudity, and many of them (the women in particular) bearing the brands of a hot iron recently impressed on their breasts; the vessel being so small and the number of negroes so great that it was next to an impossibility to go from one end of the vessel to the other.

It appears that when the schooner was dispatched by the Philomel, she was about giving chase to an American brig which had just gone into port on the coast of Africa, suspected for the purpose of taking on board a cargo of negroes. It is only lately that a brig has been brought to St. Helena with upwards of 800 slaves on board; her name was the Harriet, lately of Philadelphia, and commanded by Captain Thomas Duling, who had sold the vessel at Ambrez to a Brazilian, leaving his crew, (Americans) 8 in number, on board to shift for themselves, and being unable to get away from the coast were obliged to remain in the vessel, and were captured by H. B. M. sloop Cygnet.

“These seamen have given the Consul at St. Helena a faithful account of their ill treatment by Captain Duling, and have been provided with vessels to get away from the Island. At the time the Harriet was boarded by the Cygnet's boats, she had the American flag flying at the peak, and in consequence of the brig firing upon the boats one of the American seamen was shot in the shoulder, and is now in the hospital at St. Helena, under medical treatment.

“Also lying in the harbor of St. Helena, a slave vessel condemned, formerly the bark California of Boston.”

[From the Havanah Republican, N. Y.]

The African Repository and Colonial Journal, a copy of which has been kindly loaned us by Hon. CHARLES COOK, is a neat dollar monthly magazine, published at the City of Washington. In it the reader may always expect to find the doings of that philanthropic institution and something interesting in regard to the Liberians. It is cheering to notice how great is the amount of good this Society has already accomplished. The lengthy lists of emigrants published in the July No. before us, as having lately colonized, gives evidence of great prosperity to the cause.

THE following is going the rounds of the papers. We should like to know on *what authority* it was started.

A new race of people have been recently found in the interior of Africa, which partakes somewhat of the marvellous. The men are represented to be tall and powerfully built, standing seven to seven and a half English feet in height, and black in color, although destitute of the usual character of Negroes in features. Mehemet Ali sent an expedition up to the White Nile in search of gold, and there found this race of people, fifteen hundred of whom, armed to the teeth, came down to the shore of the river, where the vessel lay. The name of the kingdom is Bari, and its capital Patenja. They raise wheat, tobacco, &c., and manufacture their own weapons. They are probably the ancient Ethiopians spoken of in the Scripture.

THE Cincinnati Gazette says—

History has no record of results so important from means so small and the efforts of so few, as are furnished by the history of the Colony of Liberia. The establishment of a new people consisting of civilized and Christianized descendants of the African race upon the Slaves of Africa—of men

who are capable of appreciating—of introducing and diffusing the arts and sciences—the spirit of progress and improvement by which our age is distinguished—we doubt not will constitute an era in the history of Africa more momentous than any that has occurred since the Christian era.

[From the Family Visitor—Indianapolis.]

COLONIZATION.—The Rev. JAMES MITCHELL, Agent for the American Colonization Society, has issued a circular to the friends of the cause in the State, in which he has put the subject on a new and interesting footing—a synopsis of which we shall lay before our readers soon. He is doing a good work, and is making fine progress in certain quarters of the State. We hope he will be encouraged by the friends of the cause wherever he may visit. We copy the following from his circular, and commend it to the notice of the public.

“African Repository and Colonial Journal.”

It is our desire to make this the colonization paper of Indiana, it is the organ of the Parent Society, and is published in the

City of Washington on the first of each month, for the reduced sum of *one dollar* per year, and to Ministers local and regular, half price. But by a late arrangement, we can let clubs have it much lower.

We will send it to a club of 3 for \$3, in advance.
To a club of - - - 5 “ \$3, in advance.
To a club of - - - 7 “ \$4, in advance.
To a club of - - - 10 “ \$5, in advance.

The collector of ten subscribers will be entitled to one copy for his trouble, all orders should be sent, post paid to Rev. B. T. Kavanaugh, Indianapolis. The above paper is a large pamphlet of 32 pages, printed in neat style, on fine paper, every true colonizationist should be furnished with this periodical; every minister should have one, for it is devoted to benevolence, and every one who makes it a point to keep up with the age, should be furnished with the only good channel of African intelligence. Come friends, send on your orders, we should have 2,000 subscribers in Indiana, let no time be lost.

We will send the back numbers for this year.

JAMES MITCHELL.

Agent A. C. S.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of August, to the 20th of September, 1849.

NEW YORK.	
<i>Albany</i> —Fourth July collection in 2d Reformed Dutch church, by Rev. J. W. Wyckoff, Pastor,	20 00
NEW JERSEY.	
<i>Newark</i> —Legacy left by Abraham Cross, deceased, late of Newark, N. J., “to defray the expenses of sending from this country to Africa such free people of color as may be willing and desirous to go there,” by William Pennington, Esq., executor.	200 00
PENNSYLVANIA.	
<i>Philadelphia</i> —Donation from the Pennsylvania State Colonization Society, by Paul T. Jones, Esq., Treasurer.	600 00
DELAWARE.	
<i>Wilmington</i> —Willard Hall, \$10, Harriet H. Hall, \$5, A. Y. T., \$10, J. W. T., \$10, E. T. C., \$2, H. A. B., \$2, L. H. Porter, \$1, E. B. M., \$25.	65 00
MARYLAND.	
<i>Baltimore</i> —By Rev. J. N. Danforth—S. L., \$5, H. C. K., \$5, Cash, \$5, Cash, \$10, Cash, \$2, W. S. H., \$10, Cash, \$10, D. C., \$10.	57 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
<i>Washington City</i> —Fourth of July collection in Wesley Chapel, to constitute the Pastor, Rev. L. F. Morgan, a life member of A. C. S., by Rev. J. N. Danforth, \$30, Fourth July collection in E street Baptist church, by Rev. J. N. Danforth, \$14 35.	44 35
VIRGINIA.	
<i>Alexandria</i> —Fourth July collections, by Rev. J. N. Danforth,	100 00
<i>Clarksburg</i> —Collection in Presbyterian ch., by Rev. E. Quillin,	3 00
<i>Millwood</i> —Collection in Christ ch. Frederick Parish, by Robt. C. Randolph, M. D.	57 00
<i>Shepherdstown</i> —From Rev. P. Fletcher and his two congregations.	20 00
<i>Triadelphia</i> —Contribution from the congregation at the Forks of Wheeling, by Rev. Jas. Hervey,	25 00
	205 00
KENTUCKY.	
<i>Mercer Co.</i> —Rev. Dr. McClelland, \$7, Mrs. Dr. McClelland, \$3, J. McAfee, Esq., \$5.	15 00
By Rev. Alex. M. Cowan:— <i>Mason Co.</i> —Charles A. Marshall,	

\$10, S. Perrie, Edward Webb, Rev. R. McMurdy, each \$5, James Henderson, \$2, John Hunter, \$1, Rev. John H. Con- dict, \$1 50, D. M. Bayless, 50 cents.....	30 00
<i>Jefferson Co.</i> —Fourth July collec- tion in St. Matthew's church,	10 00
<i>Shelby Co.</i> —Oswald Thomas, Esq.	10 00
<i>Paris</i> —Fourth July collection in the Pleasant street Pres. church, by Rev. E. P. Pratt.....	2 00

TENNESSEE.

By Rev. A. E. Thom:	
<i>Trenton</i> —Cash.....	2 90
<i>Denmark</i> —T. H. Wiley, J. B. McNeely, each \$1, John Mc- Leish, 50 cents, Cash, \$1 40..	3 90
<i>Shiloh</i> —Church collection.....	6 45
<i>Brownsville</i> —Rev. Jas. W. Stro- ther, \$5. <i>Mt. Carmel Church</i> — Rev. James Holmes, D. D. \$5, Mr. Jesse D. Hall, \$1 95, Jas. Hamilton, \$1.....	7 95
<i>Salem</i> —Associate Ref'd Church,	20 00
<i>Somerville</i> —Rev. J. T. Basker- ville, \$5, Miss Martha Ford, \$5, Mr. H. Owen, \$2.....	12 00
<i>Maryville</i> —Presbyterian Church,	14 00
<i>Benton</i> —Presbyterian Church...	3 00
<i>Dandridge</i> —Collection in Hope- well Church.....	3 00
<i>New Market</i> —Collection in Pres- byterian Church, by Rev. Jno. McCampbell.....	5 00

OHIO.

<i>Putnam</i> —Donation from Zanes- ville and Putnam Colonization Society, by H. Safford, Esq., Secretary.....	145 19
<i>McConnellsville</i> —From M. Clarke, Esq., for Colonization docu- ments.....	1 00

INDIANA.

<i>Princeton</i> —From Mrs. Jane Kell, annual contribution, \$5, Rev. John McMaster, \$5.....	10 00
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ILLINOIS.

<i>Walnut Grove</i> —Donation from Walnut Grove (Woodford Co.) Colonization Society, by R. W. Clark, Esq., Treasurer.....	14 00
<i>Hartford</i> —Fourth July collections in Harrisonville and Louisville, by Rev. Cyrus Haynes.....	3 00

17 00

MICHIGAN.

<i>Nankin</i> —From Nankin and Li- vonian Colonization Society, by Warren Tuttle, Esq., Secretary,	5 00
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ITALY.

<i>Leghorn</i> —From the Free Scotch Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Stewart, Pastor, by Rev. John Miller, 51.....	22 20
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Total Contributions.....\$1,541 94

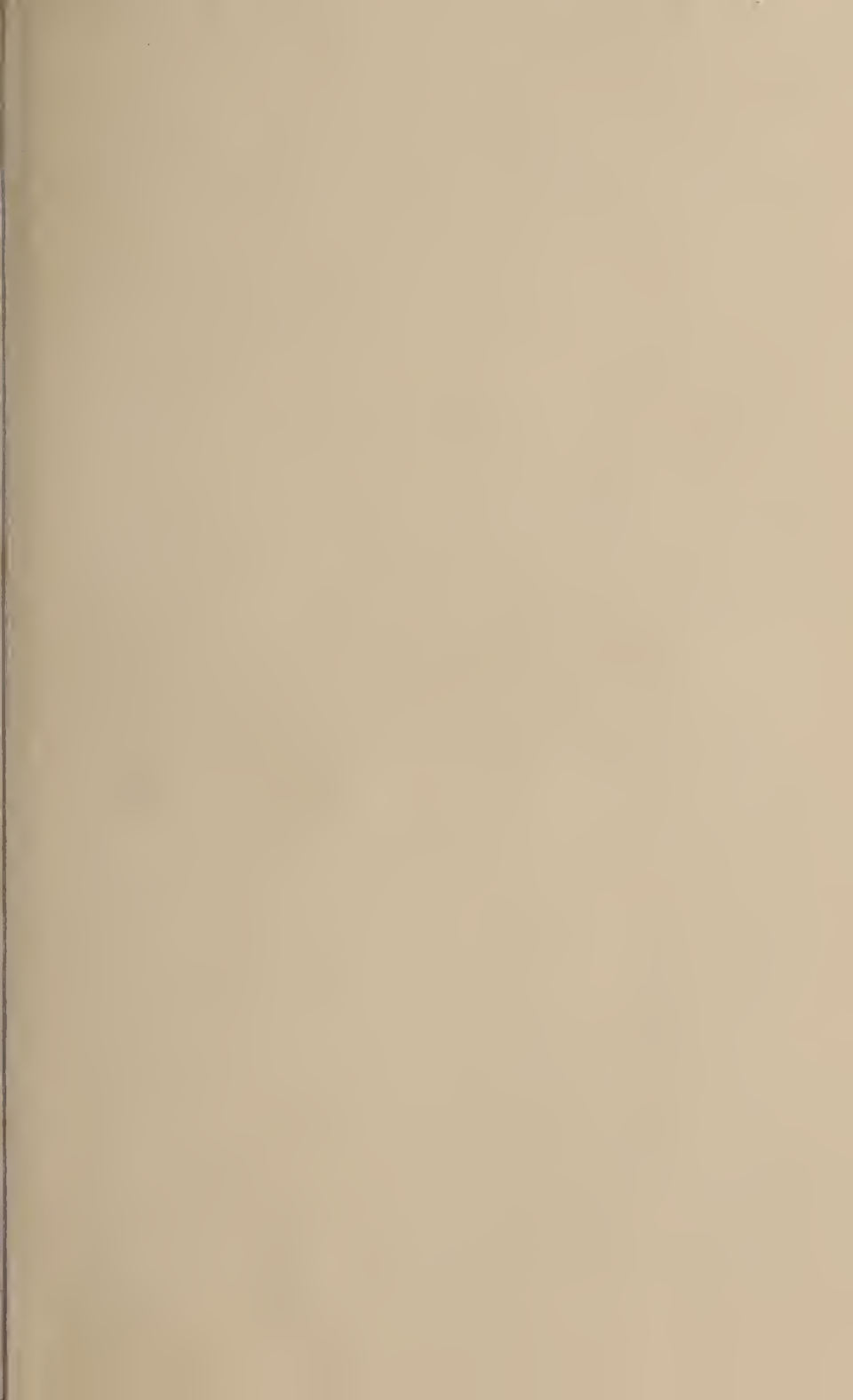
FOR REPOSITORY.

MASSACHUSETTS. — <i>Lynn</i> —By Rev. John Orcutt: Amos Rhodes, A. L. Holder, M. C. Pratt, E. R. Mudge, Wm. Chase, Otis John- son, J. C. Stickney, Esq., A. S. Moore, T. P. Richardson, W. N. Spinney, Philip Chase, Hon. D. C. Baker, Charles B. Holmes, Reuben Johnson, Geo. W. Keene, Paul Newhall, Jas. Newhall, jr., H. B. Newhall, T. F. Bancroft, J. N. Saunders- on, Henry Newhall, Joseph Alley, 3d, B. F. Oliver, Caleb Wiley, Jacob Purinton, J. P. Woodbury, each \$1, to Sept. 1850. <i>Boston</i> —Wm. Appleton, jr., to Sept. 1850, \$1.....	27 00
NORTH CAROLINA. — <i>Murfrees- borough</i> —Jno. W. Southall, Esq., to Sept. 1850.....	1 00
GEORGIA. — <i>Savannah</i> —A. C. Col- ler, to March, 1850, 50 cents, Daniel Virdore, to Sept. 1850, \$1. <i>Roswell</i> —Rev. C. S. Dod, to Sept. 14, 1849, \$2.....	3 50
KENTUCKY. — <i>Shawnee Run</i> —Jno. R. Bryant, Esq., to Jan. 1852,	3 00
TENNESSEE. — <i>Huntersville</i> —Ha- zael Hewitt, to Sept. 1850, \$1, J. M. Love, to Sept. 1850, \$1. <i>Brownsville</i> —Maj. R. F. Mac- lin, to Sept. 1850, \$1. <i>Somer- ville</i> —H. Owen, to Sept. 1850, \$1.....	4 00
OHIO. — <i>Washington</i> —Mr. J. S. Findley, to Sept. 1850, by T. Longgley, Esq., \$1. <i>McCon- nellsville</i> —Mr. M. Clarke, to Sept. 1850, \$1. <i>Xenia</i> —Mr. M. Nunemaker, to Jan. 1850, \$2. <i>Bucyrus</i> —Rev. John Pet- titt, to Jan. 1851, \$3.....	7 00

Total Repository..... 45 50

Total Contributions.....1,541 94

Aggregate Amount.....\$1,587 44

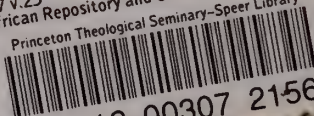


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